

# Herald Tribune

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## Rules Out Retaliation

### Eban Calls Paris Move Against Envoy Unjust

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that France's request for the recall of Adm. Mordochai Limon, head of the Israeli arms purchasing mission in Europe, was unjust. But he virtually ruled out the possibility that Israel would retaliate by demanding the recall of a French diplomat here when he said: "An unjust act is not solved by committing another unjust act."

## Cairo Lauds Paris Action On Gunboats

### 'French Arms Policy Remains Unchanged'

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Egypt welcomes the "decisive" action taken by the French government in the gunboat affair and is convinced that the administration of French President Georges Pompidu is maintaining its arms embargo against Israel, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram said today.

In an editorial, the newspaper said that French counter-measures to the "French policy on export of arms to Israel remains unchanged and refutes all rumors about an imminent shift in French policy."

The French cabinet suspended to generals involved in the affair, which five gunboats held under French embargo on arms to Israel and then sailed to the Israeli port of Haifa. Further, the chief of the Israeli arms-purchasing mission in Europe, Adm. Mordochai Limon, was requested to leave the Israeli Embassy in Paris.

Al-Ahram said the suspension of two generals showed "collusion among senior officials in certain governments with Israel." "This defines the dirty methods used by the Israeli government to hire agents abroad."

The expulsion of Adm. Limon from the Israeli diplomatic missions road are acts of espionage and instruments of exerting pressure by various methods."

Al-Ahram said Israel had succeeded in "stealing" the five gunboats but had lost a lot in return. "The least to be said is that Israel received a violent slap in the face delivered by the French government" when action was taken against the generals and Mr. Limon, the newspaper said.

**Pravda Raps 'Piracy'**  
MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP).—The Moscow Communist party organ today protested Israel's theft of five gunboats from France and restated the Kremlin's position to "liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression in the Middle East."

**U.S. Still Hopes for Progress In Mideast Talks in January**

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 2 (UPI).—American diplomats still hope that four-power talks on the Middle East will make enough progress by the end of January to warrant a new mission by UN representative Gunnar Jarring.

So far, however, there has been no additional advance toward agreement. One Western participant said after the last session on Jan. 30 that the talks are on dead end, apparently awaiting completion of a Soviet evaluation of an aborted Arab summit meeting in Beirut.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik reportedly went over the same ground as the Dec. 23 Soviet statement, which the United States and other nations had unconstructively rejected. This statement, relayed to the United Nations by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, replied to U.S. formulations of Jan. 23 on an Israeli-Egyptian settlement without making any new proposals.

At their meeting Tuesday the four powers designated deputies to get again next Tuesday in an effort to pull together the points

on which they are agreed, the points on which agreement appears fairly close and the points on which they remain far apart. Senior ambassadors will meet Jan. 13 to review the work of the deputies.

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## Beirut Says Israel Jets Hit Towns

### Tel Aviv Declines To Comment

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Israeli jets twice raided Lebanon today, injuring at least nine persons and damaging several civilian vehicles. The Israelis apparently were aiming at routes used by Arab commandos in their raids into Israel.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Army spokesman declined to comment on the Beirut announcement, Reuters reported.

In the first attack at 12:45 p.m., a Lebanese communiqué said, eight Israeli aircraft hit a truck and a civilian car, injuring four civilians on the road south from Hasbaya, eight miles from the Israeli border. Two persons were hurt seriously, the announcement said.

In the second raid, at 1:15 p.m., according to another communiqué, the Israelis strafed the main road leading to Rachaya al Wadi, an area north of Mount Hermon. Five civilians were injured slightly and several civilian cars damaged.

In both cases the Lebanese reported that their anti-aircraft guns drove off the attackers.

Today's raids were the first against Lebanon since the Israelis carried out an airborne incursion into the Aitrouh region Dec. 3. The commandos hailed that operation, maintaining that they had repelled the Israelis with heavy losses.

The raids followed warnings by high Israeli officials that Israel would retaliate for raids from Lebanon by Palestinian commandos.

Commandos reported raids on the Israeli border villages of Metulla and Kiryat Shmuna yesterday Associated Press reported.

**Bar Lev Warns Lebanon**

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The Israeli Chief of Staff, Gen. Haim Bar Lev, cautioned Lebanon today to learn from Jordan's experience and prevent Arab guerrillas from attacking Israel from its territory.

There was much the Lebanese government could do to establish control over the situation, the Israeli military leader declared in an interview published in Yedioth Ahronot. "We hope they'll do it and we strongly recommended they do," he added.

**Suez Canal Raid**  
TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Israeli jets attacked Egyptian anti-aircraft positions, anti-aircraft batteries and military camps in the central sector of the Suez Canal for an hour today, a military spokesman announced here.

He said all Israeli planes returned safely from the raid, the latest in an almost daily series of Israeli air strikes over the past four months.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said anti-aircraft fire had shot down one of the Israeli planes. Associated Press reported.

Meanwhile, Israeli military authorities announced they had blown up five houses belonging to persons suspected of complicity in guerrilla activities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

**Jordan River Battle**  
AMMAN, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Jordanian troops fought a 30-minute battle with an Israeli patrol that attempted to cross the Jordan River last night, six miles north of the Dead Sea, a Jordanian military spokesman said today.

There were no Jordanian casualties but the Israelis suffered some, the spokesman said.

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HARD-TO-GET GIFT—Astronaut Eugene Cernan (right), accompanying Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew (center) on his ten-nation Asian tour, presents Nationalist

Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek with enameled and mounted moon rocks. Standing next to Gen. Chiang is Nationalist Deputy Foreign Minister James Shen.

## Big Setback For Biafra Is Reported

LAGOS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Federal Nigerian troops have cut off nearly a third of Biafran territory with a strategic link-up in the southeast battle sector, reliable sources said today.

Troops of the First and Third Divisions are reported to have linked some days ago on the 30-mile road from Umuahia to Ikot Ekpene.

Official sources would neither confirm nor deny the reports but federal government leaders for some days past have spoken of encouraging war front reports.

**500 Square Miles**  
The sources said the link-up sliced off some 500 square miles of territory from the secessionist enclave of just under 2,000 square miles.

Allied to earlier reports—still unconfirmed—that First Division troops finished clearing the road from Onitsha to Onugu in the north on Christmas Eve, today's report would represent a major setback for secessionist forces now under pressure on three main fronts.

So far, there have been no reports in Lagos of the extent to which federal forces have consolidated either gain.

If they hold the Umuahia to Ikot Ekpene road the question now will be whether the Biafran leader, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, chooses to counter-attack or to concentrate his forces in defense of Orin and Owerri and the vital Uli airstrip in the western sector.

Orin and Owerri are now the only major towns still in Biafran hands. Owerri, the main administrative center for the secessionists, has been reported under heavy pressure, particularly from the southwest, for weeks.

Secessionists cut off in the road. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## 'O' Beats 'X' At 6,000 Feet

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP).—Pilots of two sky-writing planes played a game of tick-tack-toe at 6,000 feet over the Long Beach harbor on Wednesday.

The planes took turns marking in an "O" or an "X" with skywriting tracings. An official at Long Beach Municipal Airport said whoever made the "O" marks won.

"We don't know exactly who it was but they weren't doing any harm, just having some fun," he added.

## 9 Arrested in Betting Raids Linked to U.S. Sports Figures

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (AP).—U.S. Internal Revenue Service agents arrested nine persons in Michigan on gambling charges on New Year's Day in what a federal official described as a "national scheme" involving famous figures in baseball and football and hundreds of trainers and jockeys at racetracks throughout the United States.

James E. Ritchie, special assistant U.S. attorney, also said he and IRS agents, armed with a search warrant signed by U.S. Judge Thaddeus M. Macchione, searched the Las Vegas hotel room of former baseball star Dixie Dean, Mr. Dean was not held.

Statements made by some of those arrested and seized records indicate a national scheme involving famous figures in baseball and football and hundreds of trainers and jockeys at U.S. racetracks, Mr. Ritchie said.

U.S. attorney James H. Brickley said the 50 IRS agents who participated in the raid seized \$20,000 in cash and checks, three autos and a vast quantity of betting records.

## China Holds Out Little Hope

### Kuznetsov Back in Peking To Resume Talks on Border

HONG KONG, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A top Soviet negotiator returned to Peking today for resumption of the Sino-Soviet border talks but diplomatic sources here said Communist China's New Year's policy statement foreshadowed rough going at the conference table.

Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai N. Kuznetsov arrived back in Peking after a three-week break in U.S. talks, the official news agency Tass reported in Moscow.

Diplomatic sources here said that the border talks will resume Monday. The talks, which opened Oct. 30 after a break of five years, were adjourned temporarily while Mr. Kuznetsov returned to Moscow Dec. 14, ostensibly to attend a session of the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

Diplomatic reports from Peking said little, if any, progress was made in the first round of the talks, being held at the vice-ministerial level.

The Chinese have been pressing for a preliminary disengagement pact covering the disputed areas along the world's longest border.

The Russians, according to information available here, want the whole range of issues, including troop disengagement and a status quo arrangement, considered in an "all-round" agreement.

The Chinese made no reference to the border talks in their traditional New Year's Day statement—a sort of state-of-the-union message—but they appeared to be as critical as ever of the Soviet Union and its leaders.

## Brazil Accused of Atrocities In Protest Sent to Pope Paul

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Charges of murder and torture of political opponents by Brazil's military-dominated government have been presented to Pope Paul VI in the endorsement of 61 prominent European Roman Catholics.

A lengthy dossier documenting some allegations and making broad accusations that dozens of the government's forces were killed and tortured in 1969 was handed to the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace on Dec. 16 with the request that it be transmitted urgently to the pope. Vatican sources also said that the pope has received the same material—part of which was recently published by a French Roman Catholic magazine—directly from the papal memo in Rio de Janeiro.

The letter of endorsement calls on the commission to denounce the tortures and thus reaffirm the church's commitment to universal justice. "Knowing of these things," the letter said, "to keep silent would be to join those who kill."

Mgr. Joseph Grillon, the commission secretary, said the document would be studied carefully.

"We can make no judgment now on its accuracy," he declared. "I believe the 'people of God' should be awakened to these questions of human rights wherever they are being violated."

The report alleges the murder of one Roman Catholic priest, the attempted murder of a student (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## They Still Control Plane at Lima Airport

### Dead Battery Stalls Brazilian Hijackers

LIMA, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Five armed Brazilian hijackers holding 23 people at bay aboard a Caravelle jetliner were stranded here tonight when the plane's engines failed to start due to battery trouble.

Airport officials said the plane would have to stay until tomorrow. It was hijacked last night and ordered to Cuba when it landed here earlier in the day to refuel.

The 31 passengers still on board, including five hijackers armed with revolvers, grenades and knives, and seven crew have not been allowed to leave the plane hijacked just after takeoff from Montevideo, Uruguay, on a flight to Rio de Janeiro.

The hijackers did allow an elderly married couple to leave the airliner in Buenos Aires.

The plane, owned by the Brazilian airline Cruzeiro do Sul, sat all day in the sun at Lima airport, unable to depart because Jorge

Chaves International Airport does not have the correct electrical equipment to charge the Caravelle's batteries.

Equipment used to try and start the engines produced an excessive electric charge, making the problem worse, an airline spokesman said.

An earlier report from Cruzeiro do Sul said the airline had chartered a plane from LAN, the Chilean national airline, to take generators to Lima to recharge the Caravelle's batteries. LAN also has Caravelles.

About 60 policemen surrounded the plane in Lima as the crew attempted to start the engine.

The hijackers, one of them a woman, dropped a note from the plane's window saying that they were members of a revolutionary group making a pilgrimage to Cuba in memory of Che Guevara.

The hijacking was the first of 1970 and the fifth of a Brazilian commercial airliner in as many months.

## Heart-and-Lungs Transplant Fails

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—Edward Fink, who received a transplanted heart and two transplanted lungs on Christmas Day, died today, New York Hospital reported. The hospital said Mr. Fink, 43, second person to receive such triple-transplant operation, died as his body rejected the new organs.

The spokesman said his new heart failed in excellent condition throughout his lung rejection.

## Miss Kopechne Alone at Wheel, Says Author

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—A book published today contends that Mary Jo Kopechne was alone, driving Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's car when it crashed on Chappaquiddick Island last summer.

The book, "The Bridge at Chappaquiddick Island" by Jack Olsen, a senior editor of Time, Inc., is being issued by Little, Brown, and Co. three days before the opening of an inquest into her death.

Mr. Olsen, who made investigations on Chappaquiddick and at Martha's Vineyard after Miss Kopechne's death, contended that Sen. Kennedy got out of the car after a deputy sheriff approached.

The writer said Sen. Kennedy wanted to avoid embarrassment and misinterpretation of his presence with Miss Kopechne, a Washington secretary who had worked for his brother, the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy was on a holiday skiing trip and was not immediately available for comment on the Olsen book, accounts of which were published in Boston newspapers.

"It would have been a very logical step," Mr. Olsen wrote, "for Kennedy to stop the car



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

between the high walls of underbrush, jump out and tell Mary Jo to circle back and pick him up in a few minutes if the policeman did not give chase.

"She might not have taken time to readjust the seat so that her feet could reach the pedals comfortably."

Mr. Olsen theorized that the girl, barely able to see over the dashboard, would have been unable to see that the hump-backed bridge veered to the left as she approached and would

have continued on a straight line into the water.

Miss Kopechne was found dead in the car last July 10, at about the same time Sen. Kennedy was reporting the mishap to Edgartown police and about ten hours after he said it occurred.

The senator said in a televised statement that he had been driving Miss Kopechne to catch a ferry and had lost his way. He said he struggled free from the auto but was unable to rescue the girl.

The senator pleaded guilty in district court at Edgartown to a charge of leaving the scene of an accident. His two-month jail term was suspended.

The inquest beginning Monday at Edgartown is to determine the legal cause of Miss Kopechne's death.

Mr. Olsen said that no driver had ever gone off the bridge in its 20 years of existence, and that if Sen. Kennedy was going only 20 miles per hour as he claimed, "no amount of driving error seems to explain the accident."

Deputy Sheriff Christopher Look Jr. has reported that he saw what he believed was Sen. Kennedy's car with at least two people inside, and that the car



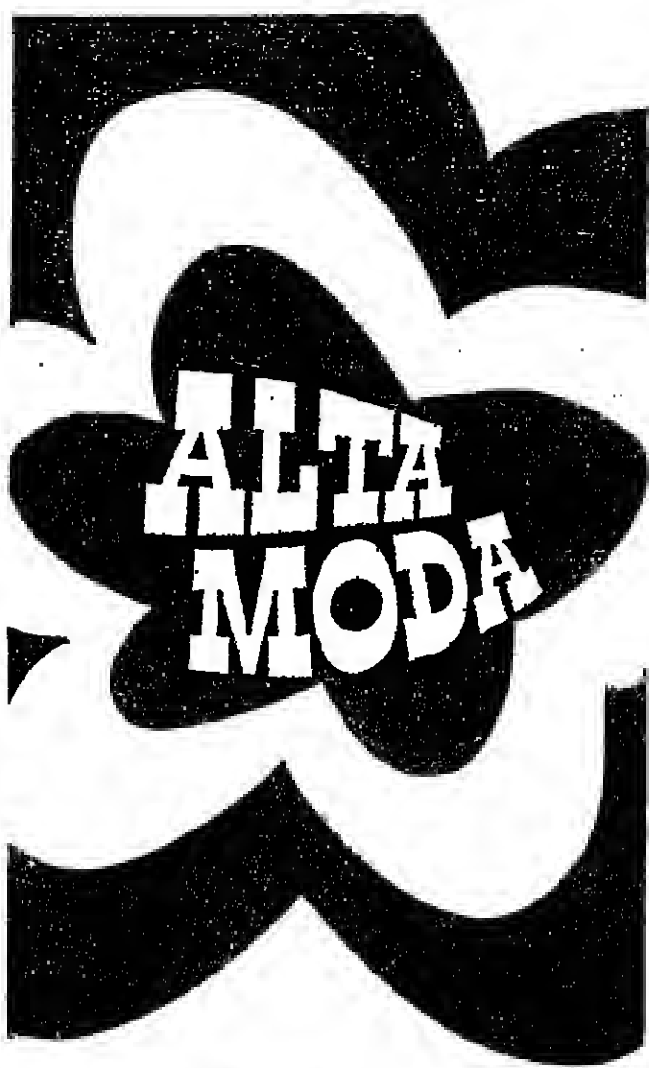
Mary Jo Kopechne

moved down the road toward the bridge as he stepped toward it.

Mr. Olsen theorized that Sen. Kennedy was not aware the girl had gone off the bridge, and he walked back to a party that preceded the accident.

Mr. Olsen contended that Sen. Kennedy gave his version of the accident in part because his wife was pregnant and after two previous miscarriages would be upset by public insinuations. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)





## ITALIAN HIGH FASHION COLLECTIONS SHOWINGS SPRING-SUMMER 1970 ROME: JANUARY 15-23, 1970

These presentations will be held with the participation of the following houses:

### LADIES' HIGH FASHION

ANTONELLI - Rome  
BALESTRA - Rome  
BARATTA - Milan  
BAROCCO - Rome  
BIKI - Milan  
BRUGNOLI - Rome  
CAPOCCI - Rome  
CAROZA - Rome  
CENTINARO - Rome  
DANIELE - Rome  
DE BARENTZEN - Rome  
DI LAZZARO - Rome  
ENZO - Milan  
FABIANI - Rome  
FARAONI - Rome  
FORQUET - Rome  
GALITZINE - Rome  
GARNETT - Rome  
GATTINONI - Rome  
GREGORIANA - Rome  
GUIDI - Florence  
LANCETTI - Rome  
ANDRE LAUG - Rome  
MARUCELLI - Milan  
MILA SCHOEN - Milan  
OGNIBENE-ZENDMAN - Rome  
RIVA - Rome  
SANLORENZO - Turin  
SARLI - Naples  
SCHUBERTH - Rome  
TITTA ROSSI - Rome  
TIZIANI - Rome  
VALENTINO - Rome

### MEN'S HIGH FASHION

BARATTA - Milan  
BRIONI - Rome  
COCCOLI - Turin  
DATTI - Rome  
LITRICO - Rome  
NATIVO - Florence  
PIATTELLI - Rome  
ROSATI - Rome  
SIVIGLIA - Rome  
VALENTINI - Rome  
WANVER - Milan

### CHILDREN'S HIGH FASHION

ZINGONE - Rome

### CREATION OF SHIRTMAKING

SAMO - Rome  
SIR BONSER - Rome

These presentations are reserved for members of the specialized press and for professional buyers.

HIGH FASHION FROM ITALY

## Viet Cong Hit Allied Camp As Truce Ends

### B-52 Bombers Attack Area Near Cambodia

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Guerrilla soldiers attacked an allied bivouac in the shadow of Superstition Mountain northwest of Saigon today in the only combat reported after New Year's truce ended.

Thirty-two Viet Cong were killed, while allied losses were lighter, U.S. military spokesmen said.

U.S. B-52 bombers attacked targets along the Cambodian border during the night. A terrorist bomb exploded in Saigon this morning, wounding four Vietnamese women.

Hanoi radio, in a broadcast monitored in Saigon, said that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops, attacking "repeatedly and steadily," killed, wounded or captured 645,000 allied troops in 1969, shot down 6,400 aircraft and destroyed 19,000 military vehicles, 10,000 of them tanks.

Blow to Americans

"The victories in 1969 dealt a heavy blow to the Americans and [their] henchmen's Vietnamization scheme," the broadcast said.

Ninety minutes after their three-day truce ended at 1 a.m., North Vietnamese troops attacked a South Vietnamese camp 115 miles west-southwest of Saigon near Superstition Mountain, a long-time guerrilla redoubt on the Cambodian border.

Military spokesmen said that the government defenders, suffering light losses, killed 16 of the attackers. Military sources said that the North Vietnamese recently moved back into Superstition Mountain's deep caves.

The fighting 42 miles northwest of Saigon later pitted U.S. 25th Infantry Division troops against 50 to 70 guerrillas. The Americans reported 16 Viet Cong slain against no losses of their own.

The final tally for the 24-hour allied New Year's truce listed 116 Communist-initiated incidents of fighting. U.S. losses were put at six dead and 14 wounded, with 167 guerrillas reported slain.



TIME WORN—An elderly Vietnamese woman shows the effect of time, work and war as she waits while allied troops search her village for Viet Cong troops.

## Buddhists Ask \$125 Million In Compensation for My Lai

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—An American lawyer told a group of South Vietnamese Buddhists today formally notified the U.S. Army that he is seeking compensation for the victims of the alleged My Lai massacre.

Paul Markin, 46, who said yesterday that he was confident that U.S. government would pay \$125 million, is flying back to the United States tomorrow to press the claims in Washington.

He notified the Army's foreign-claims division here that he represented the victims, survivors and dependents of My Lai and had been appointed by Thich (venerable) Thien Hoa, whom he described as the spiritual head of the Buddhists of South Vietnam.

Mr. Hoa is rector of the secular affairs institute of the militant An Quang wing of the Unified Buddhist Church, one of several

## 173d Airborne Putting Accent On Village Growth, Not Killing

By James P. Sterba

BONG SON, South Vietnam, Jan. 2 (UPI)—"I emphasize to my troops that we no longer are preoccupied with chasing and killing the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army in unpopulated jungle and mountain areas. More important, body count is no longer the criteria for success."

Such a statement is heresy to some American commanders in South Vietnam who continue to believe that the way to fight this war is by killing enemy soldiers. But it is part of a written speech of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Cunningham, commander of the 173d Airborne Brigade.

The brigade, since last April, has been devoted almost entirely to providing security for pacification in this area, a fertile rice bowl in northern Binh Dinh Province, about 300 miles northeast of Saigon along the South China Sea coast. Its methods are as un-

usual as some of the general's statements.

"There to Stay"

The basic technique has been to mix American and South Vietnamese soldiers in hamlet garrisons to show the peasants that "security forces are there to stay for as long as the job takes," Gen. Cunningham said.

American soldiers have lived in every hamlet on the Bong Son Plain, staying day and night with local defenders.

Unlike the situation in some areas, there is not a deluge of statistics and charts from military officials eager to "prove" how well things are going. In fact, many officials are very cautious. They admit that the progress they are achieving is fragile.

They noted that elements of a North Vietnamese Army division moved into the surrounding mountains recently and cited intelligence data showing that the enemy forces intend to try to push back the pacification effort soon.

Three American combat battalions have recently moved into the mountains to attempt to provide a screen of security that will allow the pacification work to continue.

Arrived in 1965

In the meantime, however, the 173d Airborne operates in its usual way—a way unusual for the rest of Vietnam.

The 173d, which was sent to Vietnam in May, 1965, consists of four airborne battalions with support forces including artillery and engineer units. Its total strength is approximately 4,000.

Instead of operating from a few heavily defended bases as do most U.S. combat units in Vietnam, the brigade has its soldiers scattered in groups of five to 20 with South Vietnamese local soldiers throughout the villages and hamlets of the region. The people living on the plain now totaling nearly 300,000 have been under the undisputed control of the Viet Cong and the earlier anti-French Viet Minh movement since the end of World War II.

Instead of large-scale sweeps into the surrounding hills looking for elusive enemy units, the Americans set up dozens of night ambushes on the edges of hamlets to prevent enemy soldiers from entering them for food.

Instead of presenting charts showing progress, Gen. Cunningham prefers to escort visitors around the countryside. His helicopter cruises at tree-top level. The standard cruising altitude for many American generals is well above 3,000 feet.

Roofs And Roads

Instead of talking about battles, assaults and dead enemy soldiers, Gen. Cunningham dwells at length on village reconstruction, red-tile roofs, rice fields that are again under cultivation and new roads.

"Look there, another tile roof," he said this week on a tour of one village. "That means the people are putting money into permanent houses, and that takes confidence."

There are many new red-tile roofs on houses in this area and dozens of new tin-roofed houses are springing next to new rice patches in relatively isolated sections of this plain. Many had gone uncultivated since 1965, when allied units began battling the Viet Cong for control.

"I can walk through many of these places where just two months ago we were shot at just flying over," Gen. Cunningham said.

Thomas O'Keefe, a 37-year-old Foreign Service officer who is a deputy district adviser here, said that last spring he had rarely ventured outside the town of Bong Son, the district headquarters.

"Now I've got a motorcycle and I go all over," he added.

## Col. Patton Joins Father's Old Unit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Col. George S. Patton 3d, son of the general of World War II fame, is being transferred to the headquarters of his father's old unit in Europe, the Army said today.

Col. Patton, 46, a tank officer like his father, has been nominated to be a brigadier general. He will be transferred Feb. 13 to the headquarters of the U.S. 6th Army in Europe and the Seventh Army at Heidelberg, West Germany.

Col. Patton's father led the Seventh Army in Sicily, where he won notoriety for slapping a wounded soldier in a hospital after accusing him of cowardice. The general later led the Third Army across France and Germany.

Col. Patton's father led the Seventh Army in Sicily, where he won notoriety for slapping a wounded soldier in a hospital after accusing him of cowardice. The general later led the Third Army across France and Germany.

## Debray Sees Further Pleas For His Release as Futile

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Régis Debray, French left-wing intellectual serving a 30-year jail sentence in Bolivia for guerrilla activities, said today that further pleas for his release were futile.

In a television interview, Mr. Debray said: "We must work for the prisoners in Brazil. There has been a remarkable movement of solidarity for me from the students and the workers, but I think it is rather of the tortured and not of the man who should think."

Mr. Debray, who was sentenced in September, 1967, for aiding Che Guevara, said he did not think it was possible to help him any further.

"I think they [the French government and friends in France] have already done a lot, almost too much, and I do not feel like asking them for more. I think I must return to anonymity, which I should never have left," he added.

Mr. Debray said the conditions of his detention had improved over the last two months. His wife has been allowed to go to Camiri, where he is held, for two weeks and visits him regularly.

He said he would not be released until Bolivia broke its ties with the United States.

## Eban to Visit Bonn

BONN, Jan. 1 (UPI)—Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, will pay an official visit to West Germany at the end of February, a government spokesman said yesterday. He said Mr. Eban would come to Bonn during a tour of Europe.



ON TRAIL OF TERROR—Two Israeli soldiers question Arab suspects following a grenade attack in Hebron.

## Eban Attacks French Ouster Of Israeli Official as Unjust

(Continued from Page 1)

acquire property that is not prohibited," Mr. Eban said.

The five boats have been leased by an Israeli oil exploration company called Netiv Neft.

Mr. Eban went on: "Our desire is to renew the atmosphere and content of our traditional relations with France after we had recently held a dialogue with France on Israel's position in Europe and the need to thaw the embargo. And I believe the two peoples are interested in such relations between our two governments."

He said that it was strange that

## U.K. Paper Says Israelis Stole Egyptian Radar

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Israeli commandos are reported to have stolen an entire top-secret seven-ton radar station which the Russians recently gave to Egypt, the Daily Express said tonight.

The right-wing daily said the radar station was now apparently being taken to pieces by jubilant weapons experts at the Weismann Institute, a research establishment near Tel Aviv.

The newspaper said the raid took place at the Gulf of Suez port of Ras Ghareb, 115 miles southwest of Port Said, on the night of Dec. 25. It did not identify the source for the information in the story.

The entire station was carried by helicopters 17 miles back across the gulf in two sections—one of which weighed four tons, the Express said.

Calling the theft of the radar "a staggering blow to Egyptian prestige," the Express added that the Russians, who had seen dozens of their military secrets captured and shipped bare by the Israelis, "must now face the fact that not even something which is bolted down is safe."

## Torture Laid To Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

leader—both in Recife and the torture or unjust imprisonment of another priest, a professor, two other students, a woman teacher, her mentally retarded nephew and a peasant leader.

The covering letter was signed by Daniel Mayer, president of the League of Human Rights, and by Pierre Henri-Simon of the French Assembly, among others.

The dossier delivered to the commission in Paris, the letter of endorsement, a 48-page background document on political repression in Brazil prepared by a student group in Paris and a 38-page compilation of first-hand accounts of killing and torture in Brazil this year.

According to a preface by a French priest, Michel de Certeau, the documentation is only an outline of widespread political violence.

"Dozens of unionists have been arrested and liquidated last August in the northeast" of Brazil, he wrote. "An equal number of students in Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte, along with workers, professors and politicians have been 'taken suddenly to torture chambers where they are stripped, hung, beaten, subjected to electric shock and stabbed.'"

One of the accounts was that of a friend of a young Roman Catholic teacher who is called Teresa. According to the friend, who got the information from Teresa's family and from others who were imprisoned with her, the teacher was beaten repeatedly last July and August by policemen. The friend said three of Teresa's sister's teen-aged children were taken as hostages and one of them, a mental defective, was beaten. A fourth, nephew, himself a policeman, was forced to beat his aunt in order to keep his job, the account said.

it was France who, in 1967, made such a point of preserving the arms balance who was now supplying arms to Libya and withholding them from Israel.

"There is now wild international competition to supply Libya with arms despite the fact that Libya's neighbors do not threaten her as is the case with Israel," he added.

Limor Regrets Leaving

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Abba Eban, who has been requested to leave France for his role in the departure of five gunboats for Israel early Christmas, said today: "Certainly I regret leaving France as the French people I like very much. But after a seven-year absence from my country, I am very happy to go home."

Adm. Limor said in a statement to Radio Luxembourg that during his seven-year stay in France his mission had bought about \$15 billion worth of equipment and supplies. "I want to make clear," he said, "that most of the material we buy is not military material. We have always given the preference to France when there was a choice of buying in France or another country."

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today talked for ten minutes with Henrik Vogt, Norwegian ambassador to France, about the gunboat affair.

Official sources said that there was no question of any involvement by the Norwegian government but that the French government would assist in determining the role of a Norwegian citizen in buying the boats.

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## Nasser Returns From Khartoum

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—President Gamal Abdel Nasser returned home today after a two-day visit to Khartoum and talks of concerted action between Egypt and Sudan.

It was the end of a tour he took from the Arab summit conference in Rabat, Morocco, to Algeria, Libya and Sudan. "The visits were seen by observers as a bid to rally Arab militants after the conference failed to agree on joint action against Israel."

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## WEATHER

SEBASTIA	30	66	Very
ELSTRADE	1	80	Very
BERLIN	1	80	Cloudy
ROSEBUSH	0	33	Snow
ST. PETERSBURG	0	33	Snow
CALICO	0	33	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	1	63	Snow
ST. LOUIS	1	33	Partly
COSTA D. SOL	10	20	Partly
DUTLIN	1	43	Showers
ST. PETERSBURG	1	34	Snow
FLORIN	1	34	Snow
BRANK. UET.	0	37	Snow
CORSE	0	37	Snow
HELSINKI	0	30	Snow
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## By Military, Industry

## 2 Democratic Senators Push Nixon on Pollution Control

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—After President Nixon signed the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969, in San Clemente yesterday, two Democratic senators who have

been most zealous in promoting legislation to rescue and preserve the environment issued separate challenges to the administration. The two senators are Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, and Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, chairman of the public works subcommittee on air and water pollution.

Sen. Jackson is the principal author of the bill signed by Mr. Nixon yesterday which would create a permanent three-member Council on Environmental Quality in the White House akin to the Council of Economic Advisers.

Sen. Muskie is the principal author of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1969, which is still in conference. This bill would set up, also in the White House, an Office of Environmental Quality, which would provide an operating staff for the policymaking council.

Besides creating the White House council, the act signed by the President:

• Declares that it is federal policy "to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony."

• Directs that all federal agencies must include in their legislative recommendations and proposed actions a statement on the environmental impact of the proposals.

The act authorizes \$300,000 for council expenses for the remainder of this fiscal year, \$700,000 for fiscal 1971 and \$1 million a year thereafter.

Sen. Jackson and Sen. Muskie could not be more in accord with the President's statement that "the 1970s absolutely must be the years when America pays its debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its waters and our living environment," and that "it is literally now or never."

Senators Doubtful  
Yet the senators' statements indicated residual doubt about how much effort and money the administration was prepared to devote to carrying out the policy proclaimed in the new act.

Sen. Jackson said: "Effective implementation of the policy rests with the President. Dealing with the problems of the environment will require a commitment of funds and a re-ordering of our national priorities."

Sen. Muskie was plainly disturbed by the President's statement that he would set up "a compact" staff to serve the new council and that he thought the creation of the staff office proposed in the senator's bill would be "a mistake."

"No matter how pressing the problem," the President said, "to compound the levels of review and advice seldom brings earlier or better results."

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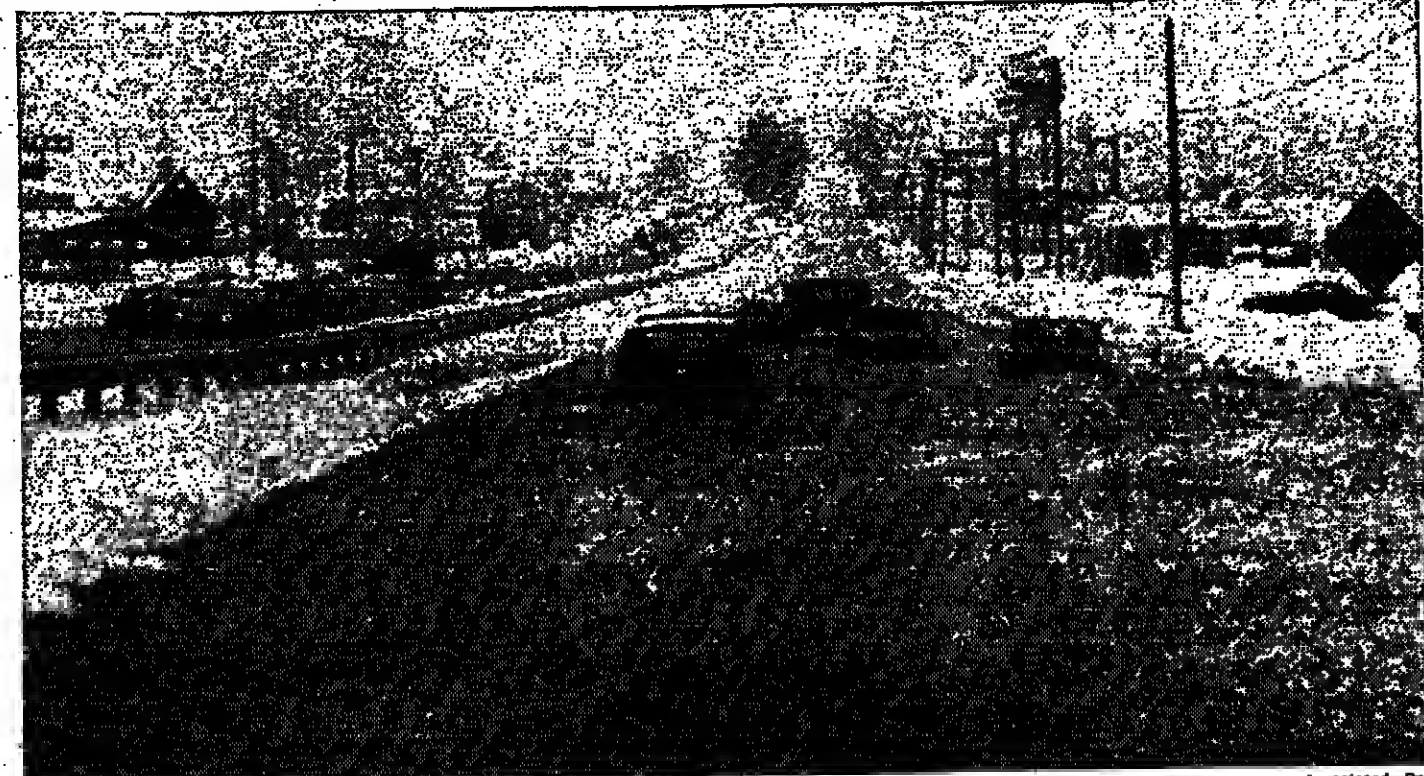
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WINTER WONDERLAND—Door deep in water and slush, these motorists find the going rough on U.S. Route 1 at Feabody, Mass., as a massive Nor'easter batters the East Coast south to Georgia and into the Great Lakes.

## Hoover Reports 100 Attacks On Police by Black Groups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Black extremists have made more than 100 attacks on America's police officers in the past 12 months, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover reported today.

In a year-end report on Federal Bureau of Investigation activities during 1969, Mr. Hoover said at least seven policemen died and more than 120 others were injured in combat with militant Negro groups.

Extremist all-Negro, hate-type organizations, such as the Black Panther party, continued to fan the flames of riot and revolution during the year, he said.

"Many attacks on police by black extremists," he added, "are unprovoked and nothing more than planned ambushes."

Mr. Hoover also predicted "an upsurge in recruiting activity" by the Ku Klux Klan in the wake of the release from prison of Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America.

Shelton was freed last month after serving a federal prison term for contempt of Congress.

Mr. Hoover contended there was a marked shift during 1969 in the so-called New Left movement, with many groups now advocating "violent revolution."

Referring to the Students for a Democratic Society, Mr. Hoover said all its factions support "the concept of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary group dedicated to the violent overthrow of the United States government."

He singled out the Weatherman faction of SDS as a particularly violent element that "seeks to establish itself in the vanguard of the revolutionary movement by engaging in terrorist tactics."

He said the SDS was largely responsible for student unrest during the past year on the nation's college campuses.

Those disturbances, he said, resulted in more than 4,000 arrests, more than \$3 million of damage, one death and more than 125 injuries at more than 225 college campuses during the 1968-69 school year.

Mr. Hoover said the Vietnam war and resistance to it continue to add to the FBI's workload because of persons "found to be deliberately avoiding military service."

Police Chief Quits  
CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Race violence has forced this Midwestern city's police chief to quit for the second time in four months because, he says, the job is not safe.

Sniping and fire-bombing have made police work too dangerous.

Bullet-Riddled Body Of Panamanian Found  
PANAMA, Jan. 2 (AP).—The bullet-riddled body of Ruben O. Miro, 58, a wealthy attorney who was acquitted of assassinating President Jose A. Remon 15 years ago, was found yesterday near Chapo, 35 miles from here.

Today is the 15th anniversary of the Remon assassination, a national day of mourning here. Mr. Miro and five others were tried days to challenge the governor's ruling. After an extradition hearing here Dec. 16, Mr. Gary said that if extradition were granted he would fight it to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Black Store-Window Dummies May Break Apartheid Barrier  
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Apartheid in South Africa may undergo some window dressing. A British manufacturer is planning to export black display-window dummies here next year.

They are already big sellers in parts of the United States and are catching on fast in Africa, where the country's 13 million non-whites are estimated annual spending power of \$1.68 billion.

Still, store owners here are wary about putting black dummies in display windows side by side with white ones.

Sam Cohen, head of O. K. Bazaars, South Africa's biggest department-store group, said, "Non-white models will cause a lot of controversy. I would rather somebody else used them first. But I'm interested enough to talk to my display department about them."

A spokesman for another chain store said, "I doubt whether we would put them in our windows. They would be more useful in African shops."

And another said, "We would have to think about them. Perhaps the answer would be to have separate display windows for white and non-white customers."

London manufacturer Kenneth Beecan has two black dummies he is trying to sell to South African stores for \$264 each. "Marsha," a model of an African girl, comes with a supply of wigs, and "Sammy," male dummy, comes with a range of beards and mustaches.

Mr. Beecan, who is on a sales tour of South Africa, said, "I want to find out whether white South African shoppers would object to non-white models being displayed in their stores. I also want to find out the government reaction."

Police Hound N.Y. Drug Users  
LOOKPORT, N.Y., Jan. 2 (AP).—Mitzel, a beagle with a nose for marijuana, aided sheriff's deputies early yesterday in a drug raid on a motorcycle club's New Year's Eve party.

The deputies said that they seized a quantity of marijuana with the aid of Mitzel's sniffing when they battered down part of a door to get into the headquarters of the Kingsmen Motorcycle Club.

The raiders arrested 33 men and 18 women for possessing drugs. They then went through the building with the beagle and found more drugs.

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## Kidnap Case Centers on Crude Letter

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP).—Detectives today examined an underground passage, searched a lonely country cottage and studied a threatening letter in the search for Mrs. Muriel McKay, missing wife of a British publishing executive.

Clairvoyants in London and the Netherlands pored over the case offering advice on how to find the woman, who vanished from her home four nights ago.

Her family doctor warned that unless Mrs. McKay is given medicine and injections she will be "in very serious danger." The 55-year-old woman, apparently the victim of a kidnapping, is in fragile health with arthritis.

Meanwhile, the police checked a chumby hand-printed letter saying that Mrs. McKay is being held prisoner until the newspapers her husband's company publishes agree to quit printing "filth."

"I will let Mrs. McKay go if the News of the World and the Sun publicly announce that they will not corrupt our kids any more by printing all that filth," it said.

They pay out hundreds of thousands of pounds for no-good girls to write their rotten stories so why shouldn't they pay me money for not murdering Mrs. McKay?"

No Ransom Demand  
The letter made no specific demand for ransom, but it blamed the papers for the disappearance of the letter-writer's daughter into a life of vice.

The police were unable to say whether the letter, delivered last night to a suburban newspaper, was connected with the case or whether it was the work of a crank.

Another mystery tip in the case was an anonymous telephone call that sent the police to a church near the McKay home. The phone call said Mrs. McKay would be found in a tunnel beneath the church, but police found the passage had been sealed years ago.

The Dutch clairvoyant Gerard Croiset, known for his work with the police in his country, studied a piece of Mrs. McKay's clothing in the Netherlands and by telephone asked British police to search a cottage in Essex. Detectives found nothing. At least one spiritualist in London was also working with police.

Mrs. McKay is the wife of Australian-born Alex McKay, who a month ago was appointed acting chief of the organization that publishes the News of the World and the Sun. The News of the World is a Sunday journal that features racy stories. The Sun is a daily tabloid that splices its news pages with glamour photographs.

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George C. Wallace, a former governor of Alabama, is seen in a black and white photograph. He is wearing a suit and tie, and is looking directly at the camera. He has a serious expression on his face.

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## New Theory of Universe Says It Is Created Continuously

By Victor Cohn

BOSTON, Jan. 3 (WP).—A startling new theory of creation of the universe—that it is being created continuously in the center of every galaxy, including our own—was proposed here this week.

Dr. Frank J. Low of the University of Arizona told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he has discovered cells of creation he calls "irritons," after their infra-red or i-r emanations, at the centers of "13 galaxies so far, including this one," the Milky Way.

In each, he believes, both matter and anti-matter are being created, and then annihilating each other—and the resulting debris is continuously sprayed out to form all the stuff that fills the universe, making stars, making planets, making new worlds.

2 Previous Main Theories  
There are two main established theories of creation. One is the "big bang" theory, saying all matter was made in one gigantic explosion eons ago, and has been spreading out through the universe since. The other is also a continuous creation theory, but, unlike Dr. Low's, it says matter is made throughout the universe, in interstellar space.

In a sense, Dr. Low reports, "my theory is not new, though I found that out after I thought of it." It was proposed, he discovered, by the great British astronomer, Sir James Jeans early in the century.

No one, however, has taken Jeans' speculations seriously for decades. And what Dr. Low has contributed is observation—an observation of a fiercely radiating nuclei at the centers of galaxies.

Sites of Creation  
These are the sites, he believes, of the ever-continuing creative process.

Each such site, he proposes, contains many of the cells or irritons where new matter and anti-matter meet. Each cell is at least 45 million miles across, or halfway the distance between the earth and the sun—huge by man's standards, small by the distances of cosmology in which every galaxy consists of millions of stars or individual suns, many of them with their own planets or earths "tiny" distances away.

The radiation Dr. Low has observed is in the form of infra-red rays, says his light rays but for stars such as human beings cannot see them. Though only 36, Dr. Low is to a large extent the father of modern infra-red astronomy. He invented the most sensitive generally used detector to pick up faint infra-red emanations from the starry universe.

Several years ago he started taking his instrument and a 12-inch telescope 50,000 feet above earth in a jet aircraft, to get it above the earth's obscuring water vapor.

First Detections in 1964  
In 1964 he first detected an unmistakable set of infra-red emanations from the center of the quasar (or quasi-stellar object) 3C273—"a galaxy being born out of irritons," in his view. Since then he has detected similar emanations from the very centers of 11 more galaxies, and he is convinced that all galaxies must contain such radiating nuclei.

"Make it clear there are three things here," he said: a very solid observation, the infra-red sources; a pretty good but less solid one yet, the irritons; and a theory.

"Like all laws of physics, including the laws of conservation of matter and energy, we will have what is happening, we will have what must apply when matter is created."

Applying known rules, other astronomers listened with a good deal of skepticism—but much as they listen when eminent cosmologists advance the more established creation theories. They pointed out a number of objections to Dr. Low's theory.

Some he could answer, some not. "That's because it's new," he said. "It's just an attempt at explanation. But someone is going to have to explain what I'm seeing."

He closed his report here with a powerful suggestion: "If we are witnessing continuous creation, as the present data suggest, then laboratory control over the creation of matter and anti-matter may not be impossible, as present theory predicts, and the practical application would, in effect, be without limit."

Does this mean that some day man may make a "matter machine?"

"I don't know," he said. "What I'm saying is that a nuclear bomb or nuclear reactor just reorganizes or nuclear matter you've got already. Here we see a process that may be making new matter of matter, it would make everything done in modern physics look completely paltry."

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## In Center of All Galaxies

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## The Gunboat Affair

The odyssey of five gunboats—or ex-gunboats—from Cherbourg to Haifa through heavy seas and a French embargo gave a light touch of chutzpah to a very grim war. As such, it was appropriately relished by the world press (excluding the Arab and Soviet, of course) and even the French government found it impossible to be too heavy-handed, at least in public.

To be sure, the problem of ships of war, built in foreign ports, has been a fruitful source of very real international trouble in the past. The Confederate raiders, built in British ports and armed and manned through various evasions of neutrality, cost Great Britain a very tidy sum, and threatened war with the United States. The two battleships built for Turkey in British shipyards—as the gunboats were built for Israel—and then seized on the outbreak of World War I to strengthen the Royal Navy, were an important factor in turning Turkey against the Entente.

Today, the international trade in arms is at once more casual and more purposeful than in the time of the Alabama claims or the seizure of the Sultan Osman and Reshadieh. When Pravda refers to the evasion of Israel's desire to step up the Mideast arms race it can only be regarded with wry amusement in light of the Soviet Union's unabashed contributions to that race. The

French embargo on arms shipments to Israel has been widely regarded as a shift in alliances rather than an expression of neutrality; no one would be particularly surprised to find French Mirages going openly to Libya.

But the very extent of the arms trade is a source of genuine concern today, as Pope Paul pointed out in his New Year's Day prayer for peace. Rightly, too, the pope listed "commercial selfishness" and the basing of industrial power on arms as only part of the problem. The "merchants of death" are themselves a symptom rather than a cause in a syndrome which involves, in the pontiff's words, revolutionary fanaticism, class hatred, nationalistic pride, racial exclusiveness, tribal rivalry and self-satisfied individualism as well as the economic aspect.

Such a welter of ailments is not susceptible to easy or rapid elimination. It suggests that the physicians gathered around the high fever patients in the Middle East must core themselves before they can attempt to alleviate the ills of that region. It also is in the nature of the complex case that the withholding of such high protein foods as gunboats from one of the patients will not be successful so long as the others are gobbling down all manner of exciting weapons. The gunboats case had its humor—but the problem behind it is not funny.

## News (Good) From Britain

Two days before the end of 1969, the British pound soared above par for the first time in 20 months. On the last day of the year, Britain repaid \$200 million on post-war debts to the United States and Canada. And the British government celebrated the new year by abolishing the \$120 individual foreign travel allowance.

These events reflected a major 1969 development that deserves greater world recognition. Britain has made a spectacular economic turnaround and has moved into one of its strongest world trading positions in many years.

If the British can sustain their recovery they may be able to influence profoundly the direction of the European Economic Community, the world trade pattern and the momentum of richer nations, especially in the West, for aiding developing countries. The level of capital investment by British industry is still insufficient; industrial output remains on a plateau; the trade unions remain unrepentant and unreformed; the rise in exports could be reversed abruptly by further wage inflation and a consumer spending spree.

The point is, however, that recovery has gone on too long and can be measured by too many benchmarks to be dismissed as simply a fleeting aberration from Britain's dismal pattern of recent years. Britain has achieved a trade surplus for four consecutive months. It seems to have turned an annual payments deficit on current account of a billion dollars for both 1967 and 1968 into a billion-dollar surplus for 1969.

Britain in fact almost achieved in the first six months of the 1969-70 financial year the payments surplus projected for the entire

year to the International Monetary Fund by Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins last May. Britain's reserves suffered surprisingly light attrition in the uncertain period that brought devaluation in France and revaluation in West Germany.

The basic strength of the export record was demonstrated by the fact that the gains encompassed nearly the whole range of products Britain sells abroad. Automotive exports alone set an all-time record for the first nine months of 1969. And unemployment dropped for three months in a row during the autumn, indicating a probable upswing in production.

A study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris projects a British payments surplus of \$1.4 billion for 1970, accompanied by an accelerated economic growth rate. Such a performance would have salutary effects far beyond the British Isles.

It would mean, for one thing, that Britain would enter negotiations for Common Market membership next summer in position to offer a strong contribution to the community—in striking contrast to its delicate economic condition at the time of its last abortive try in 1967. British entry could, in turn, give a thrust to the efforts of those members who seek to develop an expanded Common Market as an outward-looking, freer-trading community.

For the first time, delegates from Britain recently participated in the deliberations of Jean Monnet's Action Committee for a United States of Europe. The British presence could turn out to be highly symbolic for Europe's future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### French Arms Embargo

The French government, having secured the stable door after the horses have gone, has salvaged what it could of its honor. Two things are clear: The embargo on arms for Israel is to continue, and the opposition to it within France remains as strong as it was when Gen. de Gaulle imposed it a year ago.

The argument over the embargo is as passionate and complex as the Arab-Israeli dispute itself. The critics' easiest target has been the manner in which the ban was imposed. The general did not trouble to inform, let alone consult, his ministers.

The charge that there is anti-Semitism among the Gaullists is harder to prove. Even if that were true, it would be more than balanced by the "anti-Arabism" that has been evident among French soldiers and officials ever since the Algerian war.

—From the Guardian (London).

### Hope and Reality

Ten years ago it was widely assumed that Africa was the continent of the future. These hopes have apparently been drowned in a welter of bloodshed and anarchy, corruption and racialism. But in retrospect it is hard to see how this could have been avoided. Considering everything, it is surprising that there has not been more chaos

in Africa, and what there has been has probably been the prelude to a more rational and stable future.

The same may be true of the United States. At first sight it is hard to find much to be said for a decade which began with the splendid promise of John Kennedy's presidency and proceeded by way of three appalling political assassinations, an unparalleled outburst of racial bitterness and a terrible war to the defensive melancholy of President Nixon.

Yet the compensations are there. America knows far more about the limits of its own global power than ever before, to say nothing of the needs of its own cities. More has been done in the last ten years to vindicate the rights of colored Americans than in a hundred years past.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### Legend of the Decade

We should not forget a legend of our time which was born ten years ago, that the Soviet Union would overtake the United States in the economic and technological fields before the end of the decade. We should remember this, because the continuation of the legend shows how ideological passion and political psychosis can destroy the critical faculties.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 3, 1895

PARIS—The official harangues at the beginning of every year by the elected officials are like the speeches at the opening of Parliament: their great feature usually is that they tell nothing to anyone. Those made this year do not depart to any extent from that tradition, which is as old as is solemn. One thing can be said, however: the word "peace" was in all the speeches, and that is good.

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 3, 1920

PASADENA—Harvard defeated the University of Oregon, 7 to 6, in the intersectional football game which was a feature of the Carnival of Roses. This is the first time that Harvard has ever played on the Pacific coast, and then her "eleven" came west only on urgent representations from sport lovers here. Harvard dominated the game, scoring the only touchdown. Oregon's points were 2 field goals.



'Don't Mention Anything About Laos—We Haven't Told Him Much About That.'

## The Missing New Year's Resolutions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the planning for the Seventies in the United States, one thing is clearly missing: a definition that can be understood by the American people of where they stand with one another and the rest of the world.

The facts are fairly clear. In the nation, the economic prosperity of the last generation is stupendous, but at least a quarter of the American people are in trouble and many of them are in revolt. In the world, almost all the rich nations are predominantly white and all the poorer nations are colored, and the rich white nations are a small minority of the human family, and the income gap between the rich nations and the poor nations is getting wider with every passing year. The danger of these facts is obvious.

Moreover, within the nation and in the world, the colored peoples are beginning to understand that poverty is not inevitable but is a choice, and therefore the real danger of the Seventies may very well be that the conflicts of both national and international politics will not be ideological but racial.

For the moment, the political argument in the United States is about the war in Vietnam and the Nixon administration is acting on both fronts. It is winning down the war and asking against the criminals and against the dope problem, which is contributing to the crime rate.

Also, Nixon is now working on a new federal budget, which will reduce military expenditures and increase appropriations for the poor and the American cities. But the new budget, while it provides more money for social services and less for the military, does not really deal with the scope of poverty and rebellion among the nonwhite peoples at home and abroad.

Nixon is dealing effectively and in a very gutsy way with the assumptions and prejudices of the majority of the American people. He is trying to get out of an unpopular war. He is opposing the arguments of the rebellious campus intellectuals and the

so-called liberal Eastern press. And on the short-run, this is undoubtedly effective.

But while this deals with the politics of the moment, it does not deal with the basic historical facts. The poor people at home and in the world keep on getting more numerous and more rebellious. The more numerous and rebellious they become, the more the "silent majority" in the United States opposes them and the more the Nixon administration goes with the counter-revolution.

It will be interesting to see how the President deals with his dilemma at the beginning of the new year and the new decade. In the first 12 months of his administration, he had to deal with the war and with his narrow political problems, and he has dealt with them fairly well.

But now he is established in his job. His Democratic opposition is confused and ineffective. He has won the old battles of his political life, and he is now free to deal with the great questions of the nation and the world.

Every day now, he is getting reports from the cities, from Vietnam, from the tragic battles of the Middle East, from his advisers on population, atomic energy and education. He is out in San Clemente in California now preparing his budget and his reports to the Congress and the people on the coming year, and in the next few days, he will have to decide whether to talk in political terms or whether to tell the country, honestly, where it stands historically.

Trained and Haunted  
Like most Presidents, he is being trailed and haunted all over the place. He is being told to play the Agnew line, to go with the backlash against the militant intellectuals, the blacks and the liberal press. And on the other hand, to take the long view and try to deal with the causes of discontent at home and abroad.

In the next couple of weeks he will have to make a decision on these points. He will have to compose a State of the Union message. He will have to decide on

a budget, which will force him to choose his priorities. In short, he will have to define where he thinks the country is at the end of his first year and at the beginning of the Seventies.

He has established himself in the White House in the last 12 months. He has commanded his party and dominated a weak opposition, and now has a free run to take a wider view of the nation and its problems with the world.

WASHINGTON—As Washington returns to work after the holiday lull, the defense budget once more emerges as a central issue of controversy. Inside the administration the wrangling has already been likened by one of the main wranglers to a "faint-out."

And this year for the first time, there will be an outside defense budget, put together by a special team in the Brookings Institution. Moreover, military spending has been cast into new perspective by a wide variety of recent events. There seems to be a far greater possibility of a big peace dividend than generally supposed. According to the Brookings studies, it is not unrealistic to wind down defense spending by as much as 20 percent below present levels.

The main new development, of course, is in Vietnam. The President's plan for withdrawal—whether it means sending Vietnam down the tubes as some of us imagine, or orderly American disengagement as the administration claims—calls for getting the bulk of Americans out by the middle of 1972. That would mean, according to figures compiled by former Surgeon General Charles Schulz of the Brookings staff, a saving of \$1 billion realized over the next four years.

On top of that, there is President Nixon's Guam doctrine. It stipulates that Asians, not Americans, will henceforth be mainly responsible for their own defense. With that point straight, it becomes possible to apply the knife of critical scrutiny to two prevailing assumptions that have tended to earmark most of the \$21 billion saved in Vietnam for other military purposes.

First, there is the assumption that American forces in the Pacific, apart from the commitment on the ground in Vietnam, will stay at present levels. Under the Guam doctrine it is doubtful whether all the present forces kept for the Pacific apart from Vietnam are required. On the contrary, the winding down due in Vietnam should probably be matched by a complementary reduction of other forces in the area.

On the Army side, the Vietnam withdrawal will mean a reduction of about six divisions. Applying the same proportions to the other forces yields rich dividends. Thus the Air Force, which tends to maintain as many wings of tactical air as the Army does divisions, would go down from 28 to 23 wings. As to the Navy, the number of attack carriers on battle station in the Pacific could probably be cut from three to two. Since two carriers off-duty are required as back-up for every one on battle station, there would be a total

## Law and Order In East Africa

By Anthony Lewis

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania.—Robert Seidman, professor of law at the University of Wisconsin and at the University College in Dar Es Salaam, puts a case of witchcraft to his students to indicate problems of legal method in a developing country. It is based on an actual high court decision in what used to be British Africa.

A young man in a remote village, uneducated in the Western sense, is charged with murdering a relative, an old woman. He admits killing her but says he did so in self-defense: she was a witch, and she had sworn to kill him by incantation.

The story told by the young man is that one of his children came down with an unidentified illness, weakened mysteriously and died. By tribal custom the old woman, his relative, should have prepared the funeral rites, but she did not do so. When he asked her why, she said she had cast a spell on the child and was going to kill his whole family.

Then another child sickened and died. The man confronted the old woman, and demanded that she stop. She laughed, looked hard at him and said she would see that he died before sundown that day. He went away, found an ax, crept into the old woman's house and killed her. Then he turned himself in.

The young man was convicted and sentenced to death. On appeal, three judges of the high court differed.

### Sincere Belief

The first judge said he would not question the sincerity of the accused: doubtless he really did believe in witchcraft, and thought he would unless he killed the old woman first. But a belief in imminent physical danger could be accepted as a defense to murder only if it was reasonable. The law of this new African republic was still based on the common law of England, and that meant the test was what a reasonable man on Piccadilly or The Strand would believe. No reasonable Englishman believed in witchcraft. The conviction should be affirmed.

The second judge said the first was practicing neo-colonialism. A new African state could not be bound in its law by what the mythical reasonable man on Piccadilly believed. Clearly this defendant's belief was reasonable in his culture. The conviction should be reversed.

The third said both his judicial colleagues were wrong in their approach. English rules should not be rigidly applied, but it would be just as bad for the new state to accept primitive beliefs as a

standard. The court should take a pragmatic approach and decide the case in the way most helpful to the country. That was to uphold the conviction but reduce the sentence to a moderate prison term, thus teaching that belief in witchcraft was not a good defense but allowing time for that principle to become understood.

The division among the three appeal judges would mean that the conviction and death sentence must of necessity stand. Prof. Seidman avoids that unpleasant outcome by having the chief executive of the new state to grant the prisoner clemency. But he admits that answer is not really satisfactory—the problem has no perfect solution.

For a law class, the case raises fascinating questions about the source of law, about what philosophy should guide a judge. For the rest of us, it is also a reminder that Western notions may not exactly fit in Africa, that one's own ideas are not necessarily shared, that differences in cultural attitude and motivation are deep.

### Legal Heritage

The law is one specific area of confusion on the part of outsiders. We have the idea that the British left at least one great heritage as colonialists—their legal system, with its respect for the sanctity of the individual.

The British did bring to their African colonies the idea of independent judges. But to a significant extent the law did not treat all men equally, as at home: it was a frank instrument for control of Africans—down to a head tax that, when not paid, was a reason for forced labor and when British gave Tanzania independence, just eight years ago, no Africans had been trained as lawyers.

The other day a London-trained lawyer saw President Julius Nyerere to complain about the arrest of 30 men under the Preventive Detention Act on suspicion of bribing government officials. That was an improper use of the act, he said. The British, whose legacy it was, intended it only for threats to security.

President Nyerere replied that case after case of corruption had failed in the courts because prosecutors were so inept. They simply had not had the training. He felt corruption was a terrible threat in all of Africa, and he had to stop it in Tanzania.

His answer cannot satisfy Westerners to the point that it is better to have 10 guilty men free than to have one innocent. But at least we should recognize that the problem is African, and different.

## The Peace Dividend

By Joseph Kraft

reduction of three carriers—from 12 in the worldwide forces down to nine. And carriers, in case anybody forgets, cost over half-a-billion dollars apiece.

A second assumption now open to serious question is that general American forces, necessary to pay for Vietnam, now need across-the-board modernization. On the face of it that claim is implausible.

Historically, the United States has emerged from war with an excess of available force—or at least far more than when the war began. Anybody with eyes and a chance to visit military installations knows that the Army has used the Vietnam buildup to outfit itself with a whole new helicopter capability; that the Air Force has bought itself a new capacity in tactical air power; that the Navy has developed a shipbuilding program that will keep the yards jammed for years. And closer scrutiny shows that from 1968 through 1969 such non-Vietnam items as training, Reserve and National Guard forces were steadily rising, were in fact almost constant percentages of a constantly growing total.

### Development Plans

Thus, there is abundant reason to question the claim of the services that they need to upgrade all the general forces supposedly ignored during the Vietnam exertion. And the modernization programs that come into the picture are substantial. Indeed, among other things, there are plans for develop-

ing two new Navy fighters: a new Air Force fighter; a new Army tank; and a whole range of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft defenses.

As final event influencing the defense budget, there are the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks which, with a first phase in Helsinki concluded, are due to pick up in Vienna next April. Apparently, the Russians have expressed little interest in a quick freeze on such sophisticated stuff as the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) or the multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle (MIRV).

But the Soviets apparently did leave room for a mutual cut in land-based, intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). That would mean a lid on development of Minuteman-3 with a MIRV component, which is now supposed to cost \$5 billion; some limit on the second phase of the Safeguard ABM system due to cost \$4 billion; and a check on the program for a new strategic bomber which would probably cost about \$80 million per plane.

To be sure, the big savings that can be achieved following this line of analysis are not for now. Hardly anybody thinks the cuts next year can bring the defense budget below \$100 billion—a drop of about \$4 billion. But one Brookings estimate has defense spending leveling off at a figure of about \$60 billion after 1975. And it is at least certain that the defense budget controversy, which came into so much focus last year, will be even more intense this year.

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Italy (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	South Africa (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Japan (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Sweden (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Korea (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Switzerland (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Libya (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Taiwan (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Mexico (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Turkey (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Netherlands (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	U.S.A. (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Norway (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	U.K. (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Poland (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Portugal (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Japan (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Spain (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	South Africa (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Sweden (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Sweden (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Switzerland (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Switzerland (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Taiwan (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Taiwan (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Turkey (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Turkey (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
U.S.A. (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	U.S.A. (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
U.K. (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	U.K. (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Yugoslavia (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00
Japan (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00	Japan (air)	75.00	145.00	280.00



## France Faces Rising Prices In New Year

**Autos, Railways, Mails Among First to Go Up**

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Frenchmen wound up a round of carefree New Year's festivities today to face the sobering prospect of widespread price increases.

The government's decision to increase its revenue, plus increased labor costs resulting from the 11.1 percent franc devaluation last Aug. 8, triggered the wave of price hikes while raising the prospect of new labor unrest.

Although the December figures are not in yet, the 1969 cost-of-living index is expected to be 6 percent up on the previous year's figure. The coming price increases, ranging from freight and passenger railroad tickets to a variety of mail tariffs, may make it difficult for Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to stick to his prediction that prices next year will not rise above 2.5 percent.

Citroën S.A., the automobile maker, increased its prices by 3 percent today in a general increase of automobile prices by all makers.

Postage will go up next Monday, Renault, the nationalized car producer, will increase its passenger and truck prices by mid-January, while S.N.C.F. will follow suit at the end of next month.

The automobile producers blamed the unpopular raises on higher cost of labor and on the newly devalued franc. They said the cost of steel prices had increased 9 percent since October.

On Monday, the deficit-ridden nationalized railroad company, under government orders to become solvent within five years, will raise tariffs by 4.5 to 6 percent.

A 33.3 percent increase in Paris subway tariffs will follow shortly. The only question debated by the state-subsidized network is whether to put the increase into effect immediately or in two installments to cushion its impact on lower-paid passengers.

Postal Charges to Rise  
A number of postal tariffs are also to be revised upward, including money orders, cables and letters sent to all but the Common Market countries.

The Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT), in a communiqué of its ruling confederal bureau, condemned the measures as an anti-social policy of the government, of which the chief victims are the workers.

It urged CGT members to work out plans for prompt retaliation, thus raising the threat of strikes.

The year's first strike started at midnight last night, with hostesses and stewards of French airline companies walking out for 48 hours for the third time in recent weeks.

**48-Hour Strike Cripples Service Of Air France**  
PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Most of the 2,500 hostesses and stewards working for French airlines today started a 48-hour strike, seriously crippling the operations of Air France.

Officials said more than 100 of today's outward long-distance flights and 54 inward flights would be canceled. Only seven outward flights would be made.

The state-controlled internal airline, Air Inter, and UTA, which flies mostly to Africa, said the walkout would not affect their services.

The stewards' union called the strike the third in a month to protest against a government decision to allow the airlines, rather than the Transport Ministry, to issue safety certificates to airline employees.

**Don't miss it Monday! 1969 REVIEW of U.S. STOCKS**

These Important special pages will be a recapitulation of U.S. market activity for 1969, showing the year's range of every stock traded on both the New York and American Stock Exchanges during the period.

Save this review for reference!

**Monday, January 5 in the**

**Herald Tribune**



**TEARS AND ANGUISH**—James Knox, 22, of Long Beach, Calif., weeps after a head-on collision in Long Beach which killed three persons in the car which he hit. Mr. Knox was booked on charges of drunken driving.

### First of the Goodies?

## Wilson Viewed as Removing Travel Curb to Catch Votes

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister Wilson has started relaxing the economic squeeze on Britain's man-in-the-street to win votes in the coming parliamentary general elections, British political commentators said today.

They speculated that Mr. Wilson may order a "snap" election this spring if the political tide seems turning in his favor, although next October or even spring, 1971, were considered likelier dates.

The final legal deadline for the next elections is May, 1971. The prime minister himself decides when to hold them.

A flurry of election speculation was touched off by a surprise New Year's Day announcement hinting for the first time since World War II that virtually all curbs on the amount Britons can spend on vacations abroad.

The announcement was hailed by Britons as one of the best New Year's gifts the government could have handed out.

For more than three years Britons had been allowed only \$50 (\$150 now) a year spending money abroad. They had had to scrimp and scrape to take foreign vacations.

**South African Extremist Fined In Security Probe**  
PRETORIA, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Albert Herzig, extreme rightist South African opposition leader, was today convicted on a charge of refusing to give evidence before a commission of inquiry into state security.

The 70-year-old former cabinet minister was given a suspended sentence of a 50 rand (\$70) fine or 30 days' imprisonment.

Mr. Herzig was expelled from the ruling National party last October after attacking Prime Minister John Vorster's policy of allowing racial mixing in international sports events here.

He has since set up his own Herstigte Nasionale party, regarded as representing diehard rightist Afrikaners.

An magistrate's court hearing last month Mr. Herzig pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The commission was investigating a claim by Mr. Herzig that the government's new Bureau of State Security would cost taxpayers nearly \$50 million rand (\$70 million) and not the four million rand (\$5 million) voted by parliament.

## West German Border Guards Risk Lives to Rescue Refugee

MELLRICHSTADT, Germany, Jan. 2 (AP)—Three West German border guards risked their lives last night in the dramatic rescue of a young escapee in danger of bleeding to death in an East German minefield.

A police spokesman said the 27-year-old East German stepped on a mine while attempting to flee to the West north of Mellrichstadt in northern Bavaria.

Alerted by the explosion, West German guards sent up illuminating flares. They spotted the youth sprawling in deep snow, his leg badly shattered from the mine, police said.

The West Germans at first tried to notify East German authorities but none appeared to be in the area. The three West German border guards then unstrapped their weapons to underscore their humanitarian mission and penetrated about 50 yards of the minefield to save the youth, the spokesman said.

The youth was taken to Mellrichstadt Hospital, where his badly mangled right foot was amputated just above the ankle.

A hospital spokesman told police that the youth was removed from the critical list, but that he was still unable to undergo questioning.

Police, in keeping with their usual practice, refused to identify the injured East German except to say that he was from the province of Thuringia.

A spokesman for the Bavarian border police headquarters in Munich said the three officers' action in crossing the demarcation line was no border violation in the usual sense of the word because it was for humanitarian reasons.

East German guards arrived at the scene about two and a half hours after the incident. The youth might well have bled to death if it had not been for the action of the West Germans, the spokesman said.

**A Guard Makes It**  
BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—An East German frontier guard escaped across the heavily guarded border with the West in full uniform on New Year's Eve, West German customs officials said today.

The younger Wharton entered Harvard when he was 15. He founded the National Student Association and became its first Negro secretary.

He was the first Negro admitted to the School of Advanced Internal Studies at Johns Hopkins University and the first Negro to receive a master's degree there. He performed a similar feat when he earned his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago.

Earlier this year, he was the first Negro elected a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Dr. Wharton was born in Boston and spent his early years in the Canary Islands. He is married and has two sons.

**U.S. Car Blasted**  
ISTANBUL, Jan. 2 (AP)—An explosion destroyed an American military station wagon parked outside the headquarters here of TUSLOG (Turkish-United States Logistics Organization) yesterday. Selection of summer sessions in Germany and France for graduate, college, and high-school students.

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## Wharton Assumes Presidency, First Negro to Head MSU

EAST LANSING, Mich. Jan. 2 (UPI)—Clifton R. Wharton Jr. today assumed the presidency of Michigan State University, becoming the first Negro to head a large, predominantly white American university.

Vice-president of the Agricultural Development Council Inc. until his selection for the MSU post, Dr. Wharton is the 14th president of the 125-year-old land-grant college, which has a student enrollment of 41,000, approximately 1,000 of them Negroes.

"I do feel any university in this day and age is an important engine of change," Dr. Wharton said in a recent interview.

"I look upon this task as an opportunity for me to provide the necessary support to the individuals in the university who have ideas or programs or projects or activities in which I am interested."

Approached by four other major Northern universities in recent years, Dr. Wharton turned them all down. He said he accepted the MSU post because "I have always been impressed with the tremendous success of the land-grant concept in combining teaching, research and extension for the service of agriculture in the rural areas of the United States."

Dr. Wharton's father, C. R. Wharton, was the first Negro career diplomat to achieve the rank of ambassador. He ended his career as United States Ambassador to Norway.

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## Leon Cotnareanu Dies at 78, Once Owned Le Figaro

PARIS, Jan. 2 (NYT)—Leon Cotnareanu, 78, a former co-owner of Le Figaro, the conservative Paris daily, died yesterday in Geneva after a long illness.

Mr. Cotnareanu, who was born in Jassy, Romania, the son of a banker, studied natural sciences and economics at the universities of Bucharest, Leipzig and London before moving to Paris in the early 1920s. With a brother, Ionel, he founded several industrial companies.

He married Yvonne Le Baron, now deceased, who had earlier been married to the perfume magnate, François Coty. Mr. Coty had been a major shareholder in Le Figaro, and had turned over those shares to Miss Le Baron. From 1934 until 1939, Mr. Cotnareanu managed Le Figaro. From 1939 to 1963, he was also a director of Coty Parfumes.

He spent World War II in the United States and maintained a New York residence after his return to Europe. He then sold his Figaro shares to the present owners.

**Eldo West**  
NEWBERG, Ore., Jan. 2 (UPI)—Eldo West, 90, father of novelist Jessamyn West and a cousin of President Nixon, died yesterday.

Mr. West, who was Mr. Nixon's Sunday school teacher in Whittier, Calif., moved here eight years ago and lived at a Quaker retirement home.

**Hinson Stiles**  
PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP)—Hinson Stiles, 76, former managing editor of the old New York Daily Mirror, died New Year's Eve at a nursing home after a long illness.

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# Rising Prices for Posters Show Impact of Interior Decoration

By Souren Mehlian

PARIS, Jan. 2.—For the last few months, dealers and auctioneers have been acutely aware of the growing influence of interior decoration on prices in the international art market.

Nevertheless when one tries to find out what kind of a direct bearing decoration has had on the art market, answers tend to be vague. Most dealers as well as auctioneers find it difficult to pinpoint a trend directly related to this new influence.

But posters seem to me to be a striking illustration of the impact of interior decoration on the market.

Two years ago, or say three at the outside, respectable professional selling impressionist and modern masters would have dismissed the notion of going in for posters. To them, posters just couldn't come under the heading of Art. Sure enough, a few great painters have condescended to work on posters.

Damier did a couple, but then he was basically a cartoonist rather than a painter. Among the Impressionists, Manet is the one notable exception; he once did a poster showing a cat walking on a roof, highly modern in feeling, called "Les Chats de Chamfleury." The poster is a great rarity virtually unknown to all but the cognoscenti. After him, Bonnard, who is not, strictly speaking, an Impressionist, drew posters from the early nineties on. In fact, this is how he made a living at one point, and it can be argued that the simplification entailed by drawing posters had considerable influence on his work as a painter.

Yet about 1964-1965, Bonnard's posters were worth very little

money. In 1966, "La Revue Blanche," a poster made to publicize the literary magazine founded by Natanson, was available on the private art market for \$300 to \$500. Two years later (May 4, 1968), the same subject made a sudden jump to over \$1,200. A year later, at Sotheby's, another copy made exactly the same year and in June at the Kornfeld Gallery in Bern a third copy came very close; thus the price seems to have settled at four times the 1966 value. The "Revue Blanche" poster is comparatively cheap, due to the fact that some ten years ago a lot of 200 was divided among four international dealers. Quite a few of these are known to be available. This, of course, is only temporary.

Work by Toulouse-Lautrec typifies the recent trend. Toulouse-Lautrec was both a great painter and a master of poster art. Because he spent a good deal of his time in the Paris cabarets, he developed a knack for summarizing the essence of Parisian night-life in a few dashing strokes. Thirty of his posters are known. "La Passagère," one of them, demonstrates how fantastically prices for his work have risen. "La Passagère" sold for \$500 on June 19, 1965 at Kornfeld's. On February 2, 1966, a so-called deluxe edition—without printed text—sold for over \$4,000. The deluxe edition is of course far rarer. But only a few months later, another deluxe copy fetched \$5,000 at Sotheby's. This year the ordinary prints of Toulouse-Lautrec have been selling between \$400 and \$2,000, and usually closer to the latter figure than to the former. The same deluxe copy of "La Passagère" would be worth about \$6,000 to \$8,500 today.

So far, one might argue that, Bonnard and Toulouse-Lautrec being great painters, this rise merely reflects the rarity of original paintings and drawings by these artists. This contention becomes

untenable when one considers the parallel rise in prices for works by Chéret.

Jules Chéret (1836-1933)—to give him his full name, rarely used in the saleroom—began to be fashionable in his lifetime around 1870. He was primarily a poster designer. Even though he had dreams of being a painter, he must have realized that he didn't really have the qualification. He had something quite different: a talent for quick, witty, even sparkling, sketches. His preparatory studies, often done in pastel or watercolor, heightened with gouache, show him at his best.

Five years ago Chéret's best was worth next to nothing. On November 20, 1963, Maître Guy Loudmer knocked down one of his typical pastels at about \$3,300. Now, of course, this is not a poster, but an original work. Most professionals, however, will agree that, were it not for the posters, his pastels might well have gone unnoticed for a considerable period of time. The preparatory sketch for a poster made to advertise the "Salon d'Art" which sold for nearly \$4,000 at the same sale, had no artistic merit in the conventional sense. It just looks like a funny 1900 picture postcard. And his posters—the printed things—are quite expensive. "Quinquina Dubonnet" fetched \$500 at Sotheby's, on May 14, 1968.

Other designers who worked with Chéret, such as Georges de Feure, Eugène Grasset, Edmond Dulac, are now beginning to emerge from total oblivion. They are not likely to stay very long in their present \$20 to \$40 bracket.

## Trend Recorded

This very recent promotion of a hitherto totally neglected category—of, shall we say, art?—owes little to the dealers themselves, or to the saleroom, which is merely recording the trend. The market was entirely built up by decorators and, in this respect, Great Britain has played a leading role. All the younger decorators, including David Hicks, have made use of these conventionally sized and less expensive brightly-colored surfaces.

Dealers, of course, have now followed up—but to a lesser extent than one might imagine. In Paris, the birth-place of the poster, Marcel Lecomte and Paul Prouté, two well-known experts for prints, naturally sell some, as does the firm Le Garrec, Rue du Four, which used to print posters long ago.

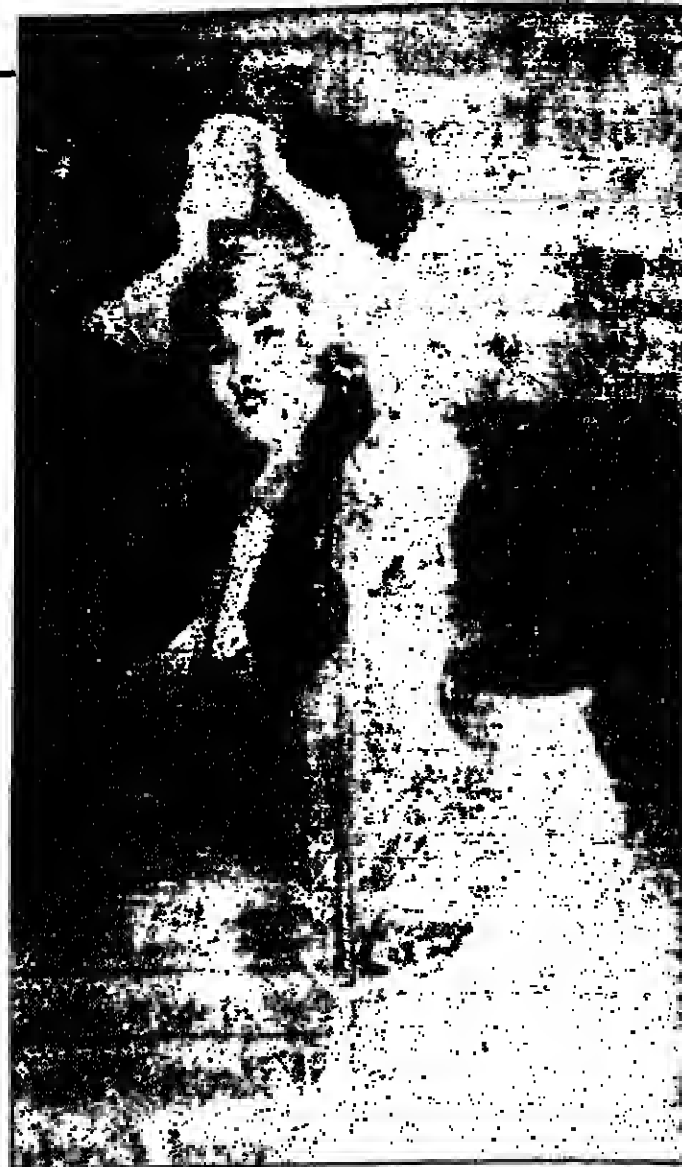
But it is interesting to note that only one big Paris dealer, among those primarily selling pictures, also offers posters as a sideline. She is Eugénie Bérès at 26 Quai Voltaire. My personal guess is that this sideline is largely due to the fact that Eugénie Bérès started out by being interested in books and later in Japanese prints—in other words in printed things. Other dealers tend to sneer at this non-U merchandise.

In London where it all started, the O'Hana Gallery, the Elton Galleries (a new company which opened in 1968), the Mercury Gallery and London Graphic Society all go in for posters—but still no major picture-gallery really does this.

One might almost think that dealers are sulking and are not yet quite willing to pay for goods which they did not "discover."

A fine guidebook to Paris sales has just been published by the French art monthly *Connaissance des Arts*.

"Collective Guide 1970" (Hachette, 208 pages) offers a cross-



Preparatory sketch for a poster by Chéret.

section of the sales that have taken place during the past season at the Hôtel Drouot and Galleries. The basic idea has been to select objects considered important or representative among those auctioned between September 1 and July 30 1968.

The illustrations—some in color—are excellent. Short introductions point out the main trends in the authors' view at the beginning of each section: European pottery, modern masters, chairs and armchairs, sculpture, tapestries and rugs, coins, Art Nouveau, furniture, Far Eastern art, prints, silver, old masters, decorative art, and objects for collectors.

The overall impression one gets is that all high-quality, undispensible objects d'art in almost every category have gone up—this is very largely true. The writers also have had the courage to underline the beginning decline of the ordinary class of 18th-century furniture.

## LONDON AUCTIONS

## Turnover Up by \$17 Million for Fall '69

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The first

three months of the 1969-70

auction season have laid the

foundation for new records.

London auction houses report

substantial increases in turn-

over for last year. Sotheby's

announced an increase of £3-

797,498 (\$9,113,995), while Chris-

tie's has done particularly well

with an 86 percent increase of

£3,379,362 (\$8,051,689), account-

ing for, in part, by the success

of sales abroad, notably in

Geneva.

Although the boom is not

easing off, the frenzied specu-

lation of 1968 has given way to

more careful buying. Money

shortage has sent some good

things to auction, but has also

made buyers more discriminating

than before. Large sums

still change hands for excep-

tional works, and always will,

but the speculators who put

their money into art indiscrimi-

nately have realized their mis-

take and are buying more

wisely or not at all.

For example, the 1968 silver

boom, a result of hundreds of

thousands of pounds being con-

verted into what was regarded

as a gilt-edged investment, has

waned considerably, and Sothe-

by's silver figures are signifi-

cantly lower than last year's.

Other markets, such as fur-

niture, porcelain and arms

and armor, are progressing

steadily upward, with a more

general acceptance of later

pieces and, in the case of fur-

niture, a sharp rise in prices

for early oak, which has been

underpriced for years.

As might have been expected,

the most dramatic increases

have occurred in the picture

market. Christie's turnover for

the last three months is up

over 100 percent, while, for the

Impressionists alone, Sotheby's

have taken over \$1 million

(\$2.4 million) more than in the

same period last year.

The top prices were inevit-

ably paid for paintings. The

record at Sotheby's was £350,-

- Sotheby's, Up \$9 Million
- Christie's, Up \$8 Million

000 (\$840,000) for two paintings

by Rubens, "The Rape of the

Sabines" and "The Reconciliation

of the Romans and the Sabines."

Second highest price

was £224,000 (\$537,600) for

"The Temptation of Eve" by

Hans Baldung. The highest

prices paid at Christie's were

\$800,000 guineas (\$755,000) for

Rembrandt's superb "Portrait

of an Old Man," and 280,000

guineas (\$665,200) for Bassano's

"Flight into Egypt," an excep-

tionally beautiful painting.

Sales during the last three

months have revealed a signifi-

cant increase of interest in

British paintings. Sales of

modern British pictures at

Sotheby's and Christie's were

both highly successful with

many records shattered. Chris-

topher Wood of Christie's, writ-

ing in the *Connoisseur Art*

Sales Index, says that British

paintings are at last beginning

to find a realistic level, but the

gap between, say, minor artists

of the School of Paris and the

English Vorticists is still ex-

cessively wide.

Other areas of English paint-

ing due for a sharp increase

are 18th and 17th-century por-

traits. Large quantities of 19th-

century works, both English

and European, are making good

progress, with a steady demand

for Dutch painters. Kerkhof

for example, whose works are

now in the £5,000 (\$11,000)

bracket, Lesser known artists

can still be bought for under

£1,000 (\$2,400), but this situa-

tion will not last for long.

Landscapes and fruit and flower

pieces which a few years

ago were in the £100 (\$240)

bracket are now in the £2,000

(\$4,800) range, an indication

of a strong market trend, likely

to be confirmed many times as

the 1970 season advances.

## Around the Galleries in Rome

George D'Almeida, Gerald

Kearns, Tyler School, Lum-

govere, A. De Brescia, 15,

Through January.

George D'Almeida, a young

American living in Rome, has

been steadily showing the same

kind of dreamy oils, a late

flowering of abstract expres-

sionism. The pleasing surfaces

reflect moods in nature or per-

haps they are the after-image

of the traveler. Among the

misty general views titled with

specific dates, one in Aegean

blues is the freshest. But though

earlier smooth finish has now

given way to looser, rougher

handling, there has been little

change over the years and it

seems D'Almeida has settled into

a mannerism too soon.

Gerald Kearns, a Rome Prize

fellow from California, shows

clean, modish, minimal sculp-

tures. They are riveted, shiny,

and innocent of any feeling.

Magritte and Masson, Galleria

della Trinità, Via Gregoriana

50 through January.

The most delightful things

in this gallery show are some

small Magritte drawings that

would never be the same without

the titles: "Chien du Rossignol"

is composed of a few curving

tendrils of lines which sing,

a pen drawing of an ordinary pipe

personifies the "Adult Man," a

landscape is called "Train and

Fish," and where an eye nestles

in the navel of a nude the

penoil drawing is called "Right

and Left." All these are from

1936 or earlier, quite rare, and

even more fascinating than the

amazingly slender color sketches

which accompany them. A sur-

realist in small doses is en-

chanting.

There are perhaps too many

Masson etchings. Bursting with

energy, they explore every known

device of the noble craft. Color

and whorls in dry point, in

aquatin, and even raised relief,

are in endless variation; but

Masson is caught in the web of

his own lines, a printmaker's

world where technique counts

more than vision.

Graphics Etc. Il Segno, Via

Capo Le Case 4, through

January.

Although prints dominate

this fine group show, luckily

there are no virtuoso perfor-

manes in printmaking; the

image is all, technique is second-

ary. Maria outlines space

animals or personages with odd

spidery lines, Livia Livi draws

delicately etched leaves. Dash-

ing Dall, lithographs, some

strange fairytale totems by

Brammer, two deadpan Max

Ernst birds, madly gay puppets

by Baj, a Magritte pear balanc-

ing a rose—fantasy outweighs

abstraction in this show. Of the

latter, Mario Mollis's elegant

whites, Arlo's oils and a relief

by Richter are the most hand-

some. And finally there are some

small whimsical drawings on

Genet subjects by Dominot, who

has a line reminiscent of Coo-

teau.

Francesco Le Sapia, La Saffa,

Via Gregoriana 5, through

January.

Monographs by an Italian

Pop artist who died young, called

"Projects for Mollis" are solid

rectangles of various sizes

surrounded by illegible handwrit-



EMILY GENAUER

## Nostalgia Stalks The Whitney Annual

NEW YORK—It was a habit of mine, in 1915, to go to the Whitney Museum in high shoes and a long skirt, and to look at the paintings with a certain pleasure.

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one or both of two reasons. Nostalgia of tone and richness of pigment established the surface and substance of what was depicted. Or they were used simply for their sensuous qualities, as in many abstracts.

That occurs in some works in the Whitney now. Singularly effective as an eye-pleaser is Theodore Singer's "Drift IV," a composition of horizontal stripes so delicate in their tonal gradations as to slip, glisteringly but almost imperceptibly, from pink to blue, or yellow to green, so they recall strips of mother of pearl, or maybe that old-fashioned material we used to call watered silk.

But in most cases the painters seem to be using texture to make a statement. It reads, I think, "This is handmade. And maybe that's the key to the whole exhibition expressed in emphasis on precisely drawn human figures, nostalgia for the remote and recent past and de-emphasis on technological invention.

I can't quarrel with that. I could just with the artists' choice of the Whitney for inclusion in its annual report. The more imaginative and personal, and I think, if I were a painter of around 40 or more, I would, even if I were tapped, stay out of the Whitney annuals for a while. Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but parody is not.

Year's end, incidentally, always stirs reflections on what kind of time it has been. The end of 1969 provokes thoughts about the closing decade, as well.

Actually, there's an interesting paradox in the area of the visual arts. Change comes faster here than in the theater or music, or movie-making. The reason is plain. Artists work alone. They need no patrons or investors or impresarios that their ideas and visions can be translated into profit and praise.

Yet innovation, fast as it comes, is not quickly abandoned. We think of Picasso as a pioneer among artists, moving from blue period, to pink, to cubist, etc. We forget that he stayed with analytical cubism

alone (there were other kinds for about ten years). The abstract expressionists dominated the New York and in time the international art scene for about 15 years. Several were fought while artists battled over that one, only to abandon the field at the end.

It's on this account that the 1969 show is even more significant: next to none of the pop that was born and died since 1959 (except for a few three-dimensional objects like Wayne Thiebaud's "The Stand"); next to no pop (unless you want to count those numerous color-changing stripes of Theodore Storer). Hard-edge? There's Kenneth Noland's 30-foot-wide surface of horizontal swirling

stripes. Protest painting? It's still happening, but you won't see it in the Whitney annual.

If you're going to make room for pictures 30 feet wide, obviously a lot that might otherwise be shown has got to go.

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"Judgment of Paris IV," oil on canvas by John Clem Clarke.

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## Around the Paris Galleries

Chagall, Galerie Maeght, 13, Rue de Téhéran, to Jan. 15. Recent oils and gouaches by Marc Chagall whose retrospective show is now at the Grand Palais. Angels, dreams, bouquets, fiddlers and lovers, and his usual bestiary treated in sometimes electrical colors.

Levitsky, Galerie Abel Rosenberg, 8, Rue Jacques-Callot, to Jan. 15. Small scale gouaches and oils by Levitsky. They are vaguely reminiscent of Klee in the delicate variations of color and the geometric grid applied here to the human face. The oils have a gritty surface that is pleasing to the eye.

Vivanco, Galerie Séraphine, 32, Rue de l'Odéon, to Jan. 15. Vivanco, once a colonel in the Spanish Republican Army, took to painting in exile in order to earn a living. His works are now in the modern art museums in New York and Paris. A mark, he paints brightly colored landscapes in which each leaf and each brick has a well defined identity.

Valtat, Galerie Jean-Claude Bellier, 30, Avenue Pierre-ler-de Serbie, to Jan. 20. Louis Valtat died in 1952 at the age of 83. The drawings, pastels and watercolors shown here are a reflection of life around 1900, done with an easy hand and an eye for the fashionable.

"Atelier de Singier." Galerie de France, 3, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, to Jan. 20. Twelve painters who are students of Singier's at the Beaux-Arts are assembled here. There is a great deal of technical variety, from works close to abstract expressionism (Moulin, Caillière, Canteloup) to Pop (Dithorn), and including human forms as elements in misty abstractions (Mistral), etc. An opportunity of seeing what the younger painters are doing.

Arts Agenda  
Mstislav Rostropovich, in Paris as conductor of the Bolshoi's production of "Boris Godunov," will take his cello in hand Jan. 9 for a recital at the Salle Gaveau at which he will give the first performance of Georges Auric's "Imaginaire," and works by Beethoven and Prokofiev. Vasso Devetzi will be the pianist.

### SOTHEBY'S

(Affiliated Company: Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc.)

will hold the following sales in London in January, each sale beginning at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated. On view at least two days prior

Wednesday, 7th January Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Paintings	Thursday, 15th January, at 2:30 p.m. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Drawings	Monday, 26th January, and the following day Printed Books
Thursday, 8th January English and Foreign Silver and Plate	Friday, 16th January English and Continental Furniture, Glass, Pictures, Stevengraphs, Works of Art, Rugs and Carpets	Monday, 26th January Fine French Paperweights
Thursday, 8th January at 115 Chancery Lane, W.C.2 (Hodgson's Rooms) English Prints 1700-1850	Monday, 19th January, at 2:30 p.m. Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek, Etruscan and Roman Antiquities, Islamic Pottery and Metalwork and Indian Sculpture	Tuesday, 27th January, at 10:30 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. Continental Ceramics
Friday, 9th January English and Continental Furniture, Clocks, Rugs and Carpets	Tuesday, 20th January, at 10:30 a.m. Japanese Works of Art	Tuesday, 27th January Old Master Etchings, Engravings and Woodcuts
Monday, 12th January Greek and Russian Icons and Objects of Vertu	Wednesday, 21st January Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Paintings	Wednesday, 28th January, at 10:30 a.m. Gold and Silver Coins and other Artifacts from the Wreck of the Association Port 11 and a small and important Collection of Gold Coins
Tuesday, 13th January English Pottery and Porcelain	Thursday, 22nd January English and Foreign Silver and Plate	Thursday, 19th January English and Foreign Silver and Plate
Wednesday, 14th January Old Master Paintings	Thursday, 22nd January, at 10:30 a.m. Fine Jewels	Friday, 30th January English and Continental Furniture, Clocks, Rugs and Carpets
Thursday, 15th January Fine English and Foreign Silver and Plate	Friday, 23rd January Good Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Tapestries, Good Rugs and Carpets	

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### ART EXHIBITIONS

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]



## Tenth Rise in 1969

## British Reserves Show Gain Of \$24 Million in December

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Britain announced today it is heading into the new year with its reserves of gold and foreign currency up by \$24 million.

The Treasury noted that the December gain marked the fourth straight month in which the reserves showed a rise—an indication of Britain's strengthening economy.

The reserves were bolstered, the Treasury said, by \$176.2 million drawn from the International Monetary Fund. But this was more than offset by a war-debt repayment to the United States and Canada of \$264 million.

The rise for December brought the country's reserves to \$35.3 billion. At the end of November, they stood at \$24.9 billion.

The new reserves level did not include the \$409.9 million worth of Special Drawing Rights allotted to Britain yesterday. These rights will be available for use as part of the reserves from now on, the Treasury said.

December was the tenth month in 1969 that the reserves rose, with falls only in May and August.

The announcement followed a vote of confidence in sterling yesterday by Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who lifted restrictions on the amount of money Britons may take out of the country.

The rise in reserves reflected the steady strengthening of the once-feeble pound, which went above its parity level of \$2.40 in foreign exchange transactions Dec. 10 for the first time in more than 10 months, and has stayed at or above parity since.

## U.K. Auto Output Aided by Exports

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Britain produced more cars for export than for the home market in November, figures from the Ministry of Technology showed today.

Fewer losses due to strikes were also a factor in November gains, as output rose to 129,777 passenger cars, up 5 percent from October.

Of the November total, 65,001 were for export and 64,776 for the domestic market.

But November output was still 14 percent less than in the comparable four weeks a year ago.

The pound's new muscle, following the lifting of the travel allowance restrictions, promptly showed on the foreign exchange market where the pound gained five points to stand at \$2.4008.

It has been Britain's most encouraging economic new year in recent years, underlining the long-awaited climb from the devaluation days of 1967.

The improvement in the nation's reserves followed more than three straight months in which Britain's foreign trade showed a surplus—another sign of returning economic health.

## Price of Coal To Rise 10% For British

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Key sectors of British industry start 1970 facing higher costs because the state-owned coal monopoly is hiking prices by 10 percent effective Jan. 19.

The National Coal Board announced today the government approval of the increase, expected to boost the board's income by \$156 million a year. The steel and electricity generating industries will be hard hit by the increase, industry sources said.

The increases will be levied on pithead prices and retailers will then decide final prices.

The NCB decided on higher prices to meet its financial obligations. It has forecast a \$108 million loss when the state-owned industry's fiscal year ends in March and said it wished to avoid an accumulated deficit.

The government's watchdog Prices and Incomes Board part of the blame of the coal monopoly's money troubles on the government's approval for a 7 percent cost price increase for miners which broke the government's own guideline for pay hikes.

The Electricity Generating Board has already said that the coal price rise will add between \$80 and \$72 million to its costs in a full year, which will have to be passed on by increasing charges.

## IMF Makes First Outlay of 'Paper Gold'

## Allocates \$3.4 Billion To 104 of Members

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund said today it has completed the first distribution of the new man-made money known as Special Drawing Rights.

The IMF said it allocated \$3.4 billion in SDRs to 104 of the 113 member nations.

The first distribution is for this year, but allocations of about \$3 billion will be made at the beginning of both 1971 and 1972.

Of the 11 member IMF nations which are not participating, ten have not agreed to take part in the program at all and one, Nationalist China, first agreed to participate but then decided not to take its allocation for this year.

U.S. Portion

The largest allocation, as expected, went to the United States, which received \$968.8 million. The United States said earlier this week it would put the SDRs in its exchange stabilization fund and report on them in monthly and quarterly statements.

Cambodia became a member of the fund only this week and therefore became eligible for an allocation of \$3.19 million. The smallest allocations went to the small African countries of Botswana and Lesotho, which received \$504,000 each.

Some Criticism

Allocations to the major industrial countries dominated the distribution, a feature that prompted some criticism when the governments agreed to the distribution in October.

Some financial leaders, particularly those of smaller countries, thought some way should have been found to use SDRs for developing the underdeveloped world. However, the major nations contended the new money would be created first and the question of development dealt with later.

In addition to the U.S. allocation, other large amounts went to the United Kingdom, second largest at \$409.93 million; West Germany, \$201.8 million; India, \$126 million; Japan, \$121.8 million; Canada, \$124.32 million; France, \$105.49 million; and Italy, \$105.6 million.

Each country's allocation totals 16.8 percent of its "quota" as of Dec. 31. This quota is based on a nation's size and economic strength. A general increase is planned for later this year.

## Anaconda Says Pact With Chile Is Implemented

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Anaconda Co. announced yesterday implementation of the understanding that had been reached on June 26, 1969, between the government of Chile and Anaconda's operating subsidiaries Chile Exploration Co. and Andes Copper Mining.

Under terms of the understanding, two new corporations have been formed in Chile, Compania de Cobre Chuquibambilla and Compania de Cobre Salvador. Most of the assets and liabilities of Anaconda's Chilean operating subsidiaries have been transferred to the new corporations, the company said. Copper Corp. of Chile, an authorized government agency, received the close of business Dec. 31, 1969, 51 percent of the stock of each of the new corporations.

C. Jay Parkinson, Anaconda's chairman, said that the "ultimate price" to be received for Anaconda's equity interest will be dependent on the average earnings of each of the new companies over an indeterminate period.

## Canada, Japan Become Official Members of BIS

BASEL, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Canada and Japan today became official members of the Bank for International Settlements.

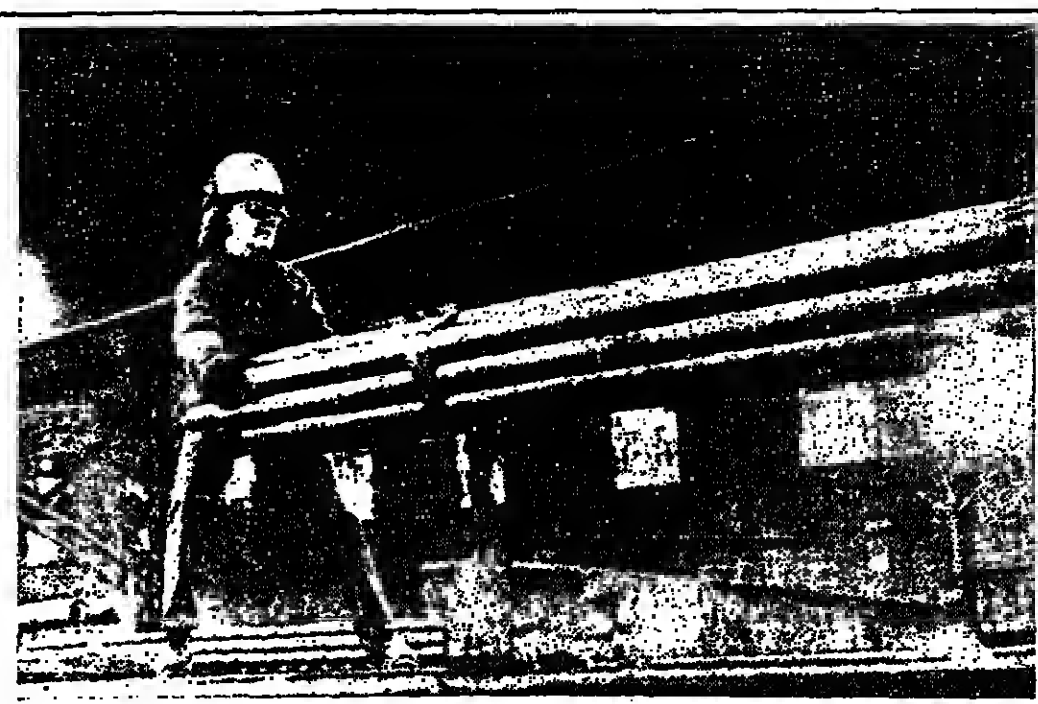
The bank announced that the central banks of these two countries had subscribed for part of the shares issued when the BIS recently tripled its share capital.

The BIS said that the membership of the two banks would enable central banking cooperation within the framework of the BIS to be further strengthened.

The BIS was set up after World War I to administer German war reparations and has developed into an organ of international monetary cooperation and discussion among Western central bankers, who meet here each month.

German Beer Output

BOONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—West German beer production will rise to almost 9 billion quarts this year, an increase of almost 7 percent from 1968.



LADY AT THE PLANT—Steel firms in the United States, faced with heavy demand and a growing labor shortage, have taken to hiring women for the first time since World War II. Bethlehem and Republic Steel have about 150 females in their New York plants. The women, most of them married, are attracted by the pay scale which, at \$120 to \$140 a week minimum (the same as for the men), often outweighs what they would receive in more traditionally feminine occupations.

## New U.S. Forecaster Views '70

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The newest U.S. computer-based forecast of the economy projected today no recession in 1970 but a continued slowing of the economy and a rise in unemployment to an average of 4.4 percent of the labor force.

The projection was made by Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Mass. The economic group in charge of the forecast was headed by Otto Eckstein of Harvard University, former member of the presidential Council of Economic Advisors.

"In essence," the forecast said, "the case against recession hinges on three points:

"Business fixed investment spending plans will not be slashed

radically below the survey projections.

"After the usual delay, consumers will spend a reasonable fraction of the \$13 billion of extra purchasing power they will receive from tax reduction and higher Social Security benefits.

"The Federal Reserve will let the money stock resume its growth before financial disorder ruins the housing industry."

Flat Indicators

In addition, the forecast concluded that "there is now no evidence of a massive inventory setback" and pointed out that the index of leading indicators of the economy, which "has never failed to decline as recession began," is now only flat and "has not fallen."

The forecast put the gross national product this year at \$901 billion, up \$68 billion from 1969, but "real" growth was estimated at only 1.5 percent, compared with 4.9 percent in 1968 and 2.8 percent last year.

Corporate profits after taxes are estimated at \$50 billion, only a small dip from the estimated \$51 billion of 1969.

Small Gains

The forecast saw only small improvement in the fight to halt inflation. For the year as a whole, the broad measure of price change based on the GNP is estimated to rise 4.8 percent, compared with 4.8 percent in 1969.

The assessment of the outlook said the evidence "weighs against a recession but still does not rule out the possibility." It then presented a model of the economy

## Growth Potential for '70s Eyed by Commerce Dept.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The U.S. economy will grow at an annual rate of about 7 percent for the first half of the next decade, reaching a gross national product of \$1.4 trillion by 1975, the Commerce Department predicts.

The department's annual projection of industrial output, released yesterday, predicted that more than half of the nation's major manufacturing industries will show gains of at least 5 percent next year.

Median family income, in terms of the purchasing power of the dollar in 1967, is now about \$4,000 and "is headed toward \$10,000 by the mid-Seventies," the report said.

The GNP, which measures the dollar value of the nation's total output of goods and services, increased 8.5 percent during the 1960s. Actual production volume—excluding the effect of inflation—was up 50 percent during the decade.

"Expansion of growth was widespread," the department said. "Benefits of the non-farm industries generated nearly 17 million new jobs, while the rising productivity of private industry was reflected in an increase of almost 39 percent in output per man-hour."

The greatest anticipated percentage gains among the 143 manufacturing industries covered in the study are 19 percent in mobile homes, 17 percent in railroad car building and electronic computing equipment, 16 percent in industrial trucks and 15 percent in elevators and moving stairways.

Other projected gains for 1970:

Chemicals, up 6 percent to \$32.5 billion; containers, up 5 percent to \$20.5 billion; electronic computing equipment, up 17 percent to \$4.9 billion; food products, up 5 percent to \$86.5 billion; household durable goods, up 4 percent to \$12.7 billion; life insurance, up 8 percent to \$36.4 billion, and newspaper publishing, up 5 percent to \$7 billion.

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## End of Tax Factors Cited

## Stock Market Begins Year On Upswing in Light Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The New York Stock Exchange started 1970 with a crisp rally today, thanks partly to its release from the tremendous pressures of tax-loss selling in December.

Scores of issues that had been driven down by investors electing to take tax losses in 1969 snapped back on the first trading day of a new year filled with fresh hopes and fresh investment funds.

The Dow Jones industrial average ran ahead 8.84 points to finish with a flourish at 809.20.

This marks the highest level since late November for the market's best-known barometer. It also meant a brisk back-to-back rally for the indicator which rose 5.88 points on Wednesday—the final session of the old bear-market year. Standard and Poor's 500 closed up .94 at 93.7, and the NYSE index gained 0.87 at 82.10.

Pollution Stocks

Pollution-control stocks, buoyed in part by visions of government spending as well as its "concept" appeal, performed as the best group.

Stretching out their week-long status as the market's favorite sector, anti-pollution issues posted a sprinkling of new yearly highs.

Gains in individual stocks included: Buffalo Forge, up 4 3/8 to 53 1/3; Sybron, up 4 to 42 3/4; and American Air Filter, up 3 to 37 7/8.

Coppers Up

The copper group, another recent favorite, continued to attract buying on the strength of price increases for the basic metal. Copper Range rose 2 1/2 to 70 1/8, Kennecott climbed 2 1/2 to 49 1/4, Phelps-Dodge added 2 3/8 to 63 5/8 and Inspiration Consolidated Copper was up 1 1/2 to 60.

The broad base of the rally was

shown by a single set of NYSE statistics: 1,143 advances and only 286 declines.

With the market opening strong and adding to its momentum as the session went along, there were 21 new 1969-70 highs and 16 new lows—another sign of the generally buoyant tone.

Volume, contracted on the Big Board, inasmuch as the session was a semi-holiday look, sandwiched between New Year's Day and a Saturday. It fell to 8.05 million shares from the 19.38 million shares on Wednesday, which ranked as the third busiest day of 1969.

Glamour stocks, many of which had resisted the typical price erosion seen last year, moved ahead. Among the electronics, Texas Instruments rose 1 1/4 to 128 and Fairchild Camera climbed 3 to 89 3/4.

Polaroid added 1 3/4 to 128 1/4 while Xerox eased 1 1/4 to 104 1/2. Honeywell added 2 points. IBM edged up 1/4 to 364 3/4.

But more dramatic advances showed in such sorely-depressed groups as the motors, aircrafts, conglomerates, steels and chemicals which had fallen victim to the 1969 bear market.

General Motors raced ahead 2 1/8 to 71 1/4. Du Pont climbed 1 1/8 to 107 1/8. Boeing was up 1 5/8 to 29 3/4. Ling-Temco-Vought, which had sold last year as high as 97 3/4 before the conglomerates topped, gained 2 1/8 to 37 1/2.

Airlines, among the most depressed issues lately, perked up. Pan Am featured the group, adding 1 1/2 to 18 1/8 in active trade. Eastern gained one to 15 1/2. Northwest one to 29, North American Consolidated Copper was up 1 1/2 to 60.

The broad base of the rally was

## Hopes Rise for Increased Trade

## China's 800-Million Market Lures Canada

By Edward Cowan

TORONTO (UPI)—The sugar vision of selling more goods to mainland China's 800-million inhabitants is dancing before Canadian exporters and government officials.

The first and most important reason is the prospect, far from certain, that Peking and Ottawa will establish diplomatic relations as a result of negotiations underway in Stockholm.

An accord would give Canada a head start, perhaps of several years, over the United States in routine trade representation inside China.

Another thing is that Washington, which imposed an embargo on trade with China 19 years ago during the Korean war, has been making cautious moves to thaw relations.

The most recent move, a modification of the embargo for foreign subsidiaries of American companies, is important to Canada because American subsidiaries account for roughly half of Canada's manufacturing sector.

Counter Factors

There are, of course, several less promising factors.

A senior trade official in Ottawa listed some of these as China's foreign-exchange limitations; its pressing need to import foodstuffs, such as the 53 million bushels of wheat it bought from Canada in the 1968-69 crop year; and stiff competition from Japan and Western Europe sales of manufactured goods.

Despite the encouraging signs, at least two serious studies of trade possibilities are under way, almost exclusively by the Toronto institution that prefers to remain anonymous. It was begun soon after the Ottawa-Peking talks began in May.

The other, to be published by the Private Planning Association of Canada, is by Claude E. Forgas, a Montreal economist who is research director of the Canadian-American Committee, a trans-border group of business and labor leaders.

Mr. Forgas believes that Canada can compete with Western Europe in selling to China, such manufactures as agricultural, paper-making, earth-moving and mining machinery and such primary materials as potash (for fertilizer), copper, nickel and zinc.

But even Mr. Forgas acknowledges that competing with Japan for Chinese orders would be most difficult. Japan's 1968 sales to China included \$164 million of metal products and \$22.9 million of machinery.

In 1968, Canada's exports to China totaled \$163 million, including \$155 million of wheat and \$8 million of zinc, plus copper, iron, nickel products and optical instruments.

Canada bought only \$32 million of Chinese goods, mostly textiles, much to the dismay of Ottawa, which has been trying to get Peking to limit such shipments.

Setting the Impact

Inquiry yields no reports that Chinese businessmen have been wooing customers in Canada. But then, there have been few signs that Canadian businessmen are hustling to explore the implications of the U.S. policy shift.

The U.S. export controls have been a sore point in this country at least since 1957, when Ford Motor's head office refused to quote prices on shipment of 1,000 Canadian-made cars to China "the cause of the policies of the U.S. government."

On Dec. 19, the U.S. State Department, modifying its policy on China, said that foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies may buy from and sell to China provided they ship only non-strategic goods without American-made content.

But the Commerce Department has yet to decide whether the

American-content condition will be applied right down to the smallest bolt. If so, shipments from Canada in one important category—motors vehicles—may continue to be barred by Washington.

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Accompanying this growth at the center is movement outward at the edges of the city, spurred by a housing boom which Fortune Magazine predicts will accelerate in the 1970's. This means new and vast construction around the American landscape: apartment complexes, regional shopping centers, new industrial sites areas and, increasingly, new towns.

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attractive investment. It generally offers greater return than an investment with a fixed rate of interest that all too often does not keep pace with the rising cost of living, and more stability than the stock market that is subject to short term fluctuations.

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**Alfred L. Scott, Director.**  
**Founder and Director, Universal Investors**  
**Services Ltd., and Universal Selective**  
**Management Company Limited, Formerly**  
**associated with Cabot Corporation, Emanuel,**  
**Deetjen & Co., Bankers Trust Co.**

**Andre V. Starrett, Director.**  
**General Partner, Starrett, Stephens & Co.,**  
**a private hedge fund, Formerly financial**  
**analyst with Eastman Dillon Union Securities**  
**& Co. and International Mining Officer with**  
**Marine Midland Grace Trust Co. of New York.**


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**Formerly President and Chairman of Orinoco**  
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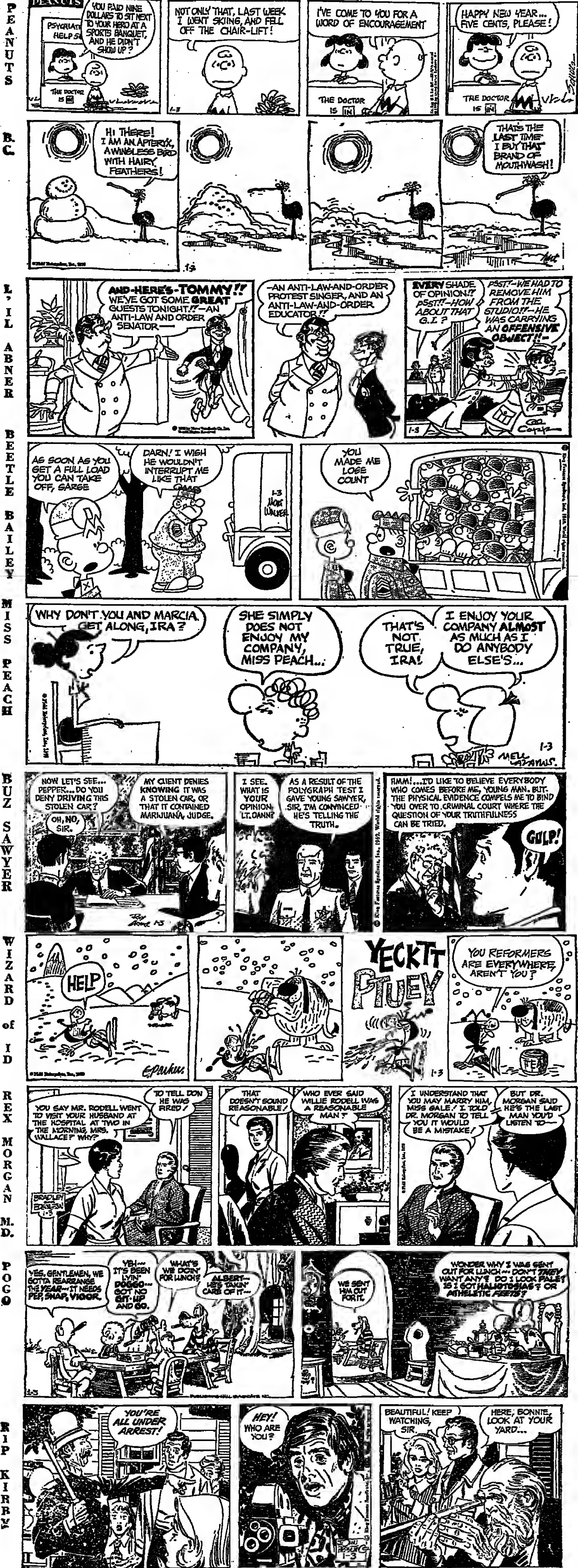
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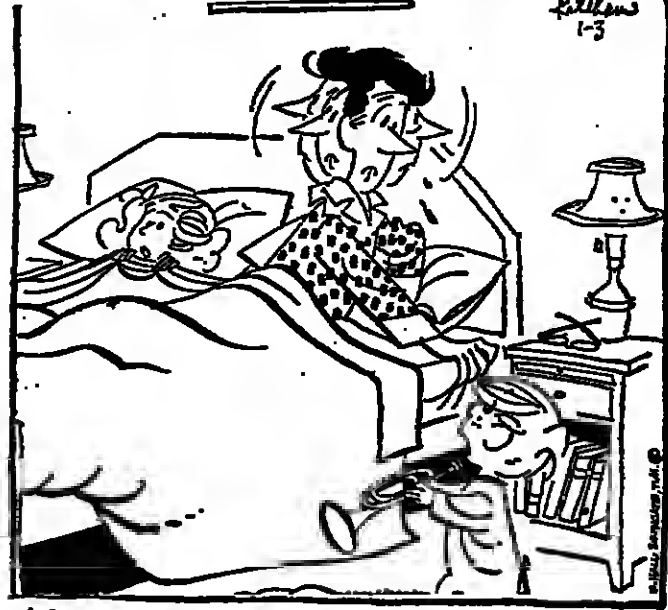




BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**NAGGI**    **CEPEN**    **DAVFOR**    **BAILUR**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: **A "OOO-OOO"**

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: **BOAT UPPER POROUS TANKER.**  
Answer: In older times this might have made a dance smart—A SLAP.

BOOKS

IN A WILD SANCTUARY

By William Harrison. Morrow, 320 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Edward Abbey

HERE'S the situation. Four young intellectuals—they'll forgive the term—from what appears to be the graduate school of the University of Chicago enter upon a mutual suicide pact. Are they serious? They're serious about everything these deadly serious young men—about as grim and humorless a crew as I've ever met inside a book. As a drunken party the dominant member of this group, Clive, cuts his wrist to demonstrate how a suicide might be performed. With Clive's blood the four friends write the numbers 1 to 4 on slips of paper, then draw lots sight unseen from a hat to determine the order of their taking off. Each has pledged to keep his number secret from the others.

Will they actually go through with the deal? For a while the author keeps us in doubt as he takes us on a cruise backward and forward in time, exploring the history, family background and interior monologues of the principal characters, their relations with one another, with girls, with their parents.

The young men themselves, despite their solemnity, seem ambivalent about the precise nature of the suicide pact: are they really bound to it, or is it only a macabre joke, an elaborate put-on? While they debate this point with themselves and one another, the first one, Stoker, is suddenly found smashed up in the car at the foot of the 16-story Blackstone Hotel. This first death—suicidal? accidental?—starts the machinery which drives the remaining three toward destruction.

In *A Wild Sanctuary* is a complicated novel with Dostoyevskian ambitions, thick with paradox and ambiguity. Like *Crime and Punishment* and *The Brothers Karamazov*, William Harrison's novel deals with the interlocking themes of intellectual arrogance, crime, nihilism, lack-love, father-son conflict, and moral despair, set against the background of an entire nation which seems adrift in a malaise of stupefied helplessness. These four boys are not the only ones, the author suggests, who have made a pact with death. Implicit in their confusion is the reflection of the nightmarish fog in which the larger society sleeps, unable to awaken.

The resemblance to Dostoyevski goes only so far. The style of *In a Wild Sanctuary* is loose, rambling, and vernacular, lacking the passionate intensity of the models to which Harrison's book, unfortunately for him, invites comparison. This book suffers from more serious structural faults. Like the phrases and sentences with

Digging Sewers, Workers Uncover Roman Statue

ROME, Jan. 2 (AP)—A statue 17 centuries old, of the River Tiber as a reclining god, has been moved from the subsoil of Rome to the Capitoline Hill.

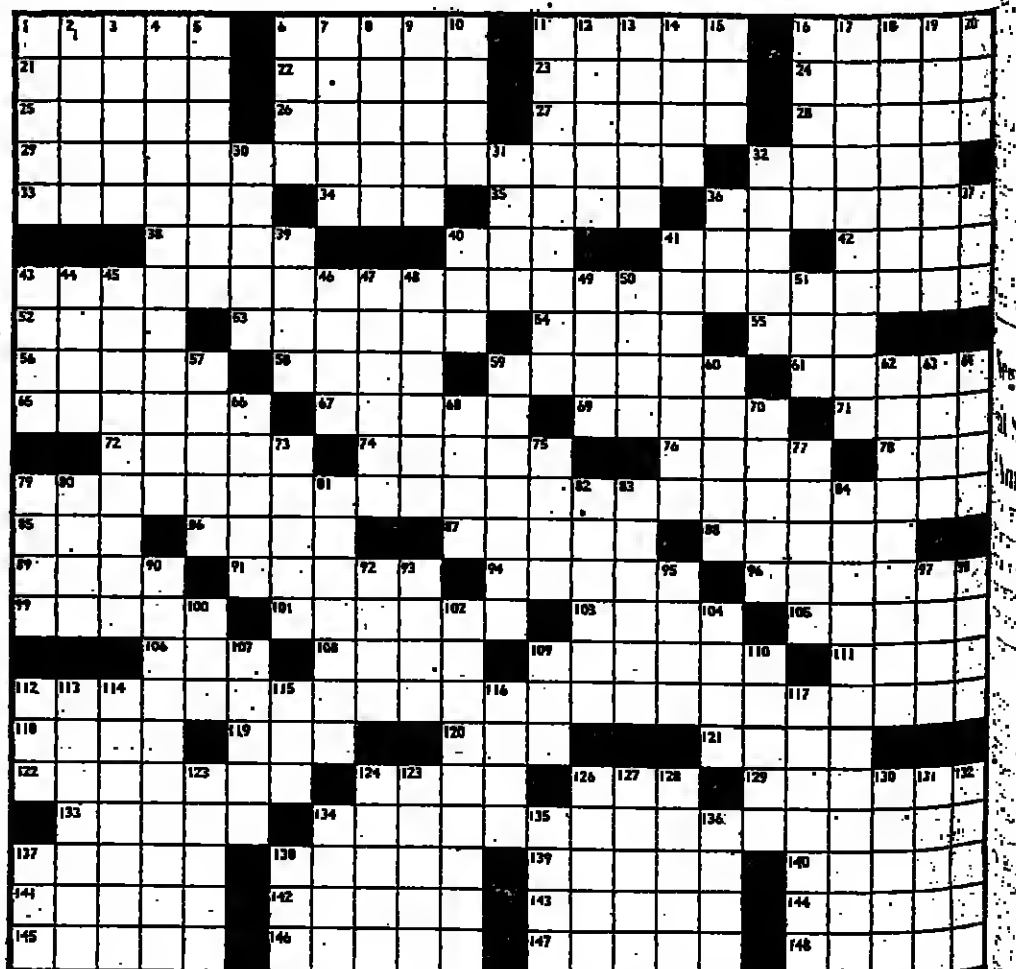
The well-preserved statue, the latest acquisition of the Municipal Museum and a precious byproduct of digging new sewers in Trastevere, the old district across the Tiber from the Capitoline Hill.

Authorities kept the discovery a secret until the statue of the bearded god was transferred to the museum.

The sculpture lay seven yards deep in the ground about 100 yards from the banks of the Tiber. A mosaic floor, marble fragments and debris found in the site, experts said, indicated the statue was part of a fountain.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ANOTHER YEAR—By Frances Hansen



- ACROSS**
- 1 Order to torpedoman
  - 2 French
  - 3 "are about to die..."
  - 4 Architect Jones
  - 5 Word games
  - 6 Of an acid group
  - 7 French alarm
  - 8 "She" songs
  - 9 All set
  - 10 Loud wies
  - 11 Harbored
  - 12 Broadway phrase
  - 13 than the day
  - 14 Start of Keats poem
  - 15 Writer Band
  - 16 Times of day, for short
  - 17 Talking pie, with "m"
  - 18 Giant Jr.
  - 19 Collected writings
  - 20 Overness address
  - 21 Mouth: slang
  - 22 Harsh, after "I am"
  - 23 French: Prefix
  - 24 Cement and Marianne
  - 25 Eastern curse
  - 26 Food
  - 27 The Bullish Arm
  - 28 Chinese dynasty
  - 29 Nevada battle
  - 30 Talking bird
  - 31 Decree again
  - 32 Feign
  - 33 Move
  - 34 Unlabeled
  - 35 Zambian people
  - 36 Sherry
  - 37 veritable
  - 38 Malay hysteria
  - 39 Synonym's partner
  - 40 U.S. Indians
  - 41 "are" "are"
  - 42 "said" the rabbit
  - 43 Hardie partner
  - 44 Yoter
  - 45 Church
  - 46 Tiver
  - 47 Canning
  - 48 Sits
  - 49 Neaps
  - 50 U.S. Indians
- DOWN**
- 1 Native of area
  - 2 J.P.K. and L.J. Abby
  - 3 "chert" (humming term)
  - 4 Party worker of a kind
  - 5 Man's name
  - 6 Mountain lake
  - 7 Last in a series
  - 8 Pepp's pride
  - 9 Appent
  - 10 Toy
  - 11 "with a" "with"
  - 12 Consequence
  - 13 Rogers and others
  - 14 One kind of smoke
  - 15 Cited side
  - 16 Signed in a way
  - 17 Hostage's overnight
  - 18 "No man" to his value
  - 19 Hunting code
  - 20 Harum, room
  - 21 Discovered by chance
  - 22 "I know" "I know"
  - 23 Shouted down
  - 24 Unit of fuel
  - 25 Shipping term
  - 26 Catch sight of
  - 27 Pleasant sounds
  - 28 Excited
  - 29 Ivan, for one
  - 30 Sound, Fla.
  - 31 Tippy
  - 32 Furniture
  - 33 Profit's partner
  - 34 Norm king
  - 35 Yoter parts
  - 36 Duckney state
  - 37 False red
  - 38 Funny show
  - 39 Abby
  - 40 Discovered by chance
  - 41 "I know" "I know"
  - 42 "I know" "I know"
  - 43 Union general
  - 44 Result of being "bad"
  - 45 "Year's" gift
  - 46 Cove
  - 47 Crates
  - 48 Accompanying
  - 49 Sound, Fla.
  - 50 Gannet's cousin
  - 51 Body fluids
  - 52 Old west, short
  - 53 "a" "a"
  - 54 "a" "a"
  - 55 Party die
  - 56 Appointment
  - 57 Distinct
  - 58 Roman: Suffix
  - 59 "I know" "I know"
  - 60 Label for a day party, with "bad"
  - 61 "Year's" gift
  - 62 On the ocean
  - 63 Uris
  - 64 "Bad" Abby
  - 65 "I know" "I know"
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کتابخانه



# exas Saves Face, No. 1 Spot

## h and 2 at the 10, Longhorns Disdain Field Goal and Win

By Shirley Povich

DALLAS, Jan. 3 (WP).—Texas gunned down Notre Dame in the Cotton Bowl with barely a minute to play, to save face and also its No. 1 national ranking. This was not the way the Longhorns had planned it, a desperate last quarter shoot-out with the Irish, underdog Irish, but at the finish they could rejoice, for many reasons.

Notre Dame was threatening to shake the rust of 45 years between bowl games and bring off the upset of the ages in the Cotton Bowl, mostly with defense and the spunk of their skinny quarterback, Joe Theismann. But the Irish had no firepower to match the stampeding ball carriers of Texas, and in the final minutes no defense to contain them.

For the game's first three periods, the Irish defense was a valiant thing against the wish-bone-T formation that gave Texas quarterback James Street more options than a chess player with a stacked deck. But when time was running out and there was need for the Texans to get on their horses, the team that was held to one touchdown in the first three quarters punched home two in the last ten minutes to wipe out Notre Dame lead of 10-7 and 14-14 and win it 21-17.

The biggest Texas play didn't score a touchdown. It was the door-kick call by coach Darrell Royal from the sidelines on a fourth-and-two situation on the Irish 10, against a stiffened Notre Dame defense. Barry two minutes remained, Texas wasn't settling for a field goal that would tie, and if they didn't get a first down they were doubtless dead in this one.

As Royal had guessed, in that big fourth-down at the Irish 10, the Notre Dame defense would be stacked against Royal, who had been averaging 78 yards a day. And there had been whispers in previous huddles. Cotton Spreyer, Texas's best pass receiver, had said he could beat his man. That's what they called, Jim Street to Spreyer, and Spreyer beat his man and had a first down on the Irish 2, and from there Texas punched over the winning touchdown.

It was well that Texas punched another touchdown to make it 10-0 with a splendid pass to split end Tom Gatewood, a bomb that was good for 54 yards, and now it was more awkward for Texas.

Texas was showing that fierce running power except when it counted, in Irish territory, for most of the first three quarters. Magificent in the Irish defense was linebacker Bob Olson, who was rocking Texas backs who showed their nose beyond the scrimmage line. Theismann had no running game even faking matching Texas's call on, but he had a fund of nerve and he was keeping the Texas defense in jitters with his Mr. Cool attitude, side-stepping tacklers and dashing for big gains when he found no receivers. Theismann lacked but one yard of being his team's biggest game rusher.

Both quarterbacks were working.

**Racer's Body Found**

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 2 (AP).—The body of Alejandro Ortiz, who died Sept. 15 when the race car in which he was riding plunged off a cliff, was found on a riverbank near Huancayo, northeast of Lima, Emilio Fari, driver of the car in the "Highways of the Inca" race, also died in the accident. His body had been recovered from the wreckage, but that of Ortiz apparently was thrown into the river and swept downstream.

## 4 Negro Players Quit South Team Of American Bowl

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP).—Four black players quit the South team without a word to American Bowl officials yesterday. Their departure left only one Negro on the squad for tomorrow's all-star football game.

The four "failed to report for the morning practice and when they didn't, we made adjustments for four boys to take their places," said South coach Charlie McClendon of Louisiana State.

The players who left were wide receivers Ron Gordin of Arizona and Ron Shantlin of North Texas State, running back Arthur James of East Texas State and offensive tackle Glen Holloway of North Texas State.

Game director Ron Gordon said he understood the four were involved in a dispute when they entered a private party somewhere last night.

"What happened had nothing to do with the bowl, with any of the coaches or with any of the bowl people," he said.

## Brumel Set to Jump

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP).—World-record-holding Soviet high jumper Jerry Brumel, out of competition because he broke his leg in 1965, expects to enter the European indoor track championship in March.

## Penn State Intercepts Missouri

By Gordon S. White Jr.

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Penn State's tight defense played the most magnificent game in its amazing recent history, holding explosive Missouri tight and again grabbing a record seven interceptions to enable the undefeated Nittany Lions to beat the Tigers, 10-3, in the Orange Bowl last night. The victory extended Penn State's undefeated streak to 30 games over a three-year span.

The Nittany Lions defense virtually blanketed a team that scored 40 or more points in each of its last four games while moving to the Big Eight championship. It was Penn State's 22d straight victory since a 17-17 tie with Florida State in the 1967 Gator Bowl and its second straight victory in the Orange Bowl. The Nittany Lions beat Kansas, 15-14, here last year.

Chuck Burkhardt, the quarterback held in low regard by many, led the Lions to a 10-0 lead in the first 12 minutes of action. Then the defense did its work, and Burkhardt, in his final game, became a winning starting quarterback for the 42d straight time, including 20 high school games.

Thus Burkhardt, who only wins, tossed a touchdown pass to Lyndell Mitchell after Mike Reitz intercepted a 29-yard field goal and it was all the defense needed. Penn State has the longest undefeated streak since Oklahoma went unbeaten through 43 games from 1933 through 1937.

Once behind, Missouri quarterback Terry McMillan was forced to throw more than he might otherwise have done. Caught between the rush up front, led by Mike Reid and Steve Smear, and close coverage by the linebackers and pass defenders, McMillan threw six of the seven interceptions, an Orange Bowl game record.

George Landis, a defensive back; Dennis Onkotz, a linebacker, and the second went away when senior quarterback smothered Craw at the 9-yard line.

Plunker Bob Chandler provided the only offensive thrills before a record crowd of 103,878 by eluding Michigan defenders for two long gains, one of which produced the only touchdown.

With slightly more than two minutes remaining in the third quarter, Chandler grabbed a 10-yard pass from quarterback Jimmy Jones at the Michigan 23, broke a tackle by Brian Hearl, faked pass and Moore and sped into the end zone.

Later Chandler broke a tackle by linebacker Marty Huff and converted a short flip by Jones into a 31-yard gain to the Michigan 44.

However, like several other Trojan thrusts, that effort failed to produce any points.

The teams traded field goals in the first half, a 23-yarder by Ron Ayala of USC and a 20-yarder by Tim Killian of Michigan.

But the Trojans penetrated the Michigan 20 two other times in the first 30 minutes only to stall.

Michigan was forced to use its third-string tailback, Lance Scheller, most of the first half when Billy Taylor suffered a mild neck injury. And Berry replaced USC tailback Clarence Davis more than usual.

Both players returned later but failed to match their usual high ground-gaining standards.

USC drove 51 yards for the winning touchdown after defensive standout Sandy Durko made a diving interception of a long pass from backing quarterback Don Moorhead.

Jones hit Chandler for 14 yards and Berry and Davis attempted to carry to put the ball in position for Jones's pass to Chandler, who was voted the outstanding player in the game.

With 2:25 remaining, the Trojans drove from their own 8 to the USC 24. There were 20 seconds left.

On first and seconds downs, Moorhead overthrew his receiver, Bill Farris in the end zone and Paul Staroba near the sideline at the 20.

On third down, Todd Smith and Al Covil combined to nail Moorhead for a four-yard loss. On fourth down, no USC backs were closer to Moorhead's pass in the end zone than his intended receiver, Mike Oldham.

Statistics of the Game

First downs USC 15, Mich. 10

Rushing yards USC 158, Mich. 134

Passing yards USC 128, Mich. 128

Return yards USC 154, Mich. 142

Interceptions USC 7, Mich. 0

Punts USC 4, Mich. 6

Punt yardage USC 104, Mich. 142

Field goals USC 2, Mich. 1

Yards gained USC 393, Mich. 270

Yards lost USC 3, Mich. 0

Michigan USC 10-3, Mich. 0-3

USC



NO 1—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, an avid poll watcher, congratulates Texas quarterback James Street on top national ranking as coach Darrell Royal looks on. President Nixon, meanwhile, telephoned his congratulations to the team he proclaimed the best in the country and said it "played like champions." Royal replied: "Well, Mr. President, I am glad that we did not embarrass your selection."

## Nelsen, Kapp Need 3-Second Relief

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—The National Football League final in Minnesota Sunday shapes up as a test of brute strength between two muscle machines who prefer to run the ball but usually score with the pass.

Bud Grant's Minnesota Vikings undoubtedly will try to run at the Cleveland Browns with Dave Osborne and Bill Brown or Oscar Reed. In return, Blanton Collier positively will probe with Leroy Kelly and Bo Scott as the Browns attempt to force an opening for Bill Nelsen's passes.

If the Vikings or Browns find they can do the job with the rush, they will play it close to the vest. But it is unlikely that either club will be able to run the ball down the other's throats. Statistics do show it is easier to run on the Browns than on the Vikings. Unless the weatherman comes up with a blizzard at game time, both Grant and Collier probably will have to go with the pass. If that happens, the real war will be fought in the pit as the anonymous interior linemen battle to give Joe Kapp of the Vikings and Nelsen the precious three seconds they need to set up and throw.

Because surgery to both knees limits his mobility, Nelsen must be given the same type of tight protection that the New York Jets usually give Joe Namath. That means Dick Schafrath, John Demaree, Fred Hoeglin, Gene Hickerson and Monte Clark must handle Carl Eller, Gary Larsen, Alan Page and Jim Marshall, the Vikings' Purple Gang. Individual matchups most of the time will pit Schafrath against Marshall, Demaree against Page, Hickerson against Larsen and Clark against Eller.

The Browns' line has permitted its quarterback to be dumped only 20 times—Nelsen 17, Jerry Rhome three. The Vikings dumped the enemy quarterback 49 times in the regular season. When the Vikings routed the Browns, 51-3, on Nov. 9 at Minnesota, they got to Nelsen twice and intercepted three of his passes. Kapp threw for three scores before turning over the reins to Gary Cuozzo.

Kapp, the unpredictable, has been dropped 28 times and Cuozzo, his backup, has been sacked six times. That makes 34 times the Vikings' line of Grady Alder, Jim Vellone, Mick Tingelhoff, Milt Sunde and Ron Yary have let their passer down. However, Kapp seems to relish in the heavy going.

## Chiefs' Holmes Is Double Trouble

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Midway through their third game of the 1968 season, the Kansas City Chiefs were in the desperate position of having to use their punter, Jerrel Wilson, and 14th-round draft choice, Robert Holmes, as running backs. All the other ones were injured.

Wilson ran like a punter against Denver, but rookie Holmes gained 70 yards and scored two touchdowns. He has been the regular fullback ever since.

Despite maturing into the American Football League's second-leading ground gainer in 1968 with 866 yards after his pro-moto, Holmes' ambitions remain modest.

"I just want to give the man (Chiefs' coach Hank Stram) a good day's work," he said over the telephone from the Kansas City training camp in Santa Barbara.

In Oakland on Sunday, Holmes and the rest of the Chiefs hope a good day's work will be enough to whip the Oakland Raiders in the AFL championship game.

"I hope I'm able to contribute a little more than I did against New York," Holmes said, referring to his spending much of the time during the Chiefs' 13-6 semi-final AFL playoff victory in the dressing room battling a case of the flu.

"It hit me the night before and my temperature was 102 or so at game time. I tried to go anyway, but it didn't work out too well," he said.

## Miss Nagel Is Doubtful Starter In World Cup Special Slalom

OBERSTAUFEN, West Germany, Jan. 2 (AP).—American star Judy Nagel will be a doubtful starter when the world's top women Alpine skiers resume their battle for the World Cup here tomorrow.

Miss Nagel, the 18-year-old who swept both slaloms at Innsbruck, Austria, and is third in World Cup point totals with 50, bruised an ankle Tuesday during the French-American parallel races.

## Italy Favored In Two-Man Bobs

CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, Jan. 2 (AP).—Italy, with the technical help of ace Eugenio Monti, was favored to win the two-man bobsled title of the European championships opening in this Dolomite resort tomorrow.

Italy was unable to assemble its strongest teams in Cortina because of the Italian championships being held simultaneously in Cervinia. But the pairs of Gianfranco Gasperi-Marzio Armanno and Renato Zandini-Roberto Zandone are considered very tough, with the latter team setting the fastest time in the trials run on Jan. 1.

A total of 24 teams were entered. Romania, Sweden, France, Spain, Germany and Austria will have three teams each. Britain, Italy and Japan will have two. Japan is here just for training.

## RED SMITH Talking Jag

JOE FRAZIER had such a talking jag you'd have sworn he must be firing on pot. Funny thing, he was aware of it and amused at it, and he still couldn't stop.

"Get Jimmy to talk," he said, nodding toward his old friend and now enemy-elect, Jimmy Ellis. "You guys know I'm not the type of fella likes to run at the mouth."

This was at the Madison Square Garden on Feb. 16 and after that there would be only one heavyweight champion of the world, not counting Cassius Clay. Making the match was a 15-month ordeal more frustrating than the Paris peace talks, and now that contracts were signed Frazier couldn't contain himself.

"I'll be smokin'," he promised. "Anything Jimmy does, I'll do a little better. He say I can't box. He say I can't move. Well, I think Jimmy's trouble gonna be—well, he got a jab and a right hand, but with a fighter like me he's gonna have to learn more than the jab and the right."

These foes like each other. Frazier told about rooming with Charles Ellis, Jimmy's brother, in Olympic Village in Tokyo in 1960 when Joe won the heavyweight championship and Charley got a bronze medal as a welterweight. Joe's remarks about Jimmy running out of

him were banter. When someone suggested that Ellis had been avoiding him, Frazier said: "You gotta live with a man to know him. I guess Jimmy's had his troubles and it wasn't easy making this match, but it's made now. I over a pickie factory. Ellis, more conservatively turned out in a light blue two-button jacket with light blue stripes and a tie with regimental stripes, leaned forward in his chair, his bushy head cocked attentively as he smiled up at the face he'll endeavor to punch.

"I'm also a recording artist," Frazier said, "and I got this six-piece band, but I don't get to spend the time with 'em I'd like because I got to give my time to this. If anybody here would like to have a nice rock band—some of you guys got to dig rock—why, help the boys. I'm for 'em."

He turned to Ellis. "I had to cancel all these shows," he said, "and I've just bought a big beautiful new car and I hate to take time away from that, so be on time and don't you run out on me. Don't catch no cold or nothing. And that nose—"

Ellis's nose was broken by Floyd Patterson in Jimmy's last fight. "That nose is pothin'. A little old dribble of blood don't hurt nobody. Just be on time."

Friendly Foes

These foes like each other. Frazier told about rooming with Charles Ellis, Jimmy's brother, in Olympic Village in Tokyo in 1960 when Joe won the heavyweight championship and Charley got a bronze medal as a welterweight. Joe's remarks about Jimmy running out of

A shin infection was one of the reasons Holmes had not been used prior to that Denver game in 1968.

"I had been kicked during special-team duty and my temperature was around 102 before that game, too," he said. "But you got to take advantage of a situation like that."

During the 1968 regular season, Holmes' yardage tapered somewhat, to 612 yards, but his pass-receiving figure increased.

"He's a short man, but not small. He smacks in there pretty good," said Stram, who appreciates Holmes' ability to use his 5-foot-8, 220-pound frame to lead charges.

The Chiefs' variety of offensive formations did not confuse Holmes, he said, "because we ran a pretty wide-open attack in high school and college."

The main reason Kansas City decided to draft Holmes at all after his senior year at Southern University was because he physically resembled another Southern alumnus, Mack Lee Hill.

Hill was the very promising Chief running back who died during knee surgery the day before the final game of the 1965 season.

After Holmes' excellent 1968 performance, the Chief veterans voted him the recipient of the annual rookie award presented in Hill's memory.

"I just hope I can keep living up to it," Holmes said.

## S. African Paper Predicts Vorster Will Bar Ashe

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (AP).—Prime Minister John Vorster will not allow American Negro tennis star Arthur Ashe to take part in the 1970 South African tennis championships, the rightwing government-supporting newspaper Die Vaderland predicted today.

The newspaper placed its interpretation on a New Year's radio message in which Vorster said he would rather break off international sport relations than relax apartheid restrictions on sport.

## College Basketball Thursday's Results

SOUTH  
East Carolina 1, Georgia South 71.  
FAVORITE  
Westmont 68, Wheaton 59.

## TOURNAMENTS

Penn Classic (1st Round)  
No. 61, Marj's 68, Adelphi 58.  
Bridgeport 60, Loyola 104 63.  
Mass Invitation (1st Round)  
Pratt (Conn.) 75, Snow 117th 69.  
Northeastern Colo 74, Mesa (Ariz.) 55.

## NBA Result

Chicago 114, Seattle 111 (Walker 23, Hawkins 24, Bule 36, Wilkens 18).

## Springboks Are Threatened With Irish Boycott

DUBLIN, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Opposition to the Springbok matches scheduled in Dublin and Limerick this month stiffened today when two of the country's biggest unions, representing 200,000 workers, announced demonstration plans. The Workers Union of Ireland and the Irish Transport and General Workers Union asked their members in the nationalized transport, the Irish International Airlines and the national radio and television stations not to provide services for the touring South Africans.

The unions defined the services as handling special charter flights, manning special train and bus services and televising the matches. The Springboks are due to play Ireland in Dublin on Jan. 10 and a Munster provincial team in Limerick on Jan. 14.

## NHL Result

Los Angeles 4, Philadelphia 3 (Joyal 2, Corring, Rochefort; Clarke 2, Johnson).  
St. Louis 4, New York Rangers 3 (Joya's 3d goal game of week).

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